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Agricultural.

TIME TO CUT WHEAT.

very early cut wheat which yielded well, the soft wheats are deficient in gluten." looked bright and plump, and belied the

wheat; yet I have never had wheat shrink, the time of dead ripeness." or be injured in any way from early cutmay attend it.

animal food.

So far as the appearance of the kernel and the feeding value of the straw is conthing more; we wish to know the exact begin the harvest. This knowledge has a full yellow." been furnished by an investigator who has done much for the farmers of this State in producing the required information in regard to this matter. He has been looking at the inside of these wheat kernels cut at different periods. I refer before the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, at Cincinnati, in this paper, as the information is timely and the facts important. The complete paper is found in the proceedings of the society alluded to, and can be procured of Prof. Beal, Lansing, the chairman of

"One of the circumstances which has a modifying influence upon the quantity and the quality of wheat, is the time of cutting the grain. There is some diversity of opinion respecting the time when wheat should be cut, in order to secure the best results, some advocating early the grain should become dead ripe before harvesting. The plea for complete ripencient in gluten, that good flour cannot be made from them, and only the hard soon as ripe, and thus save himself from wheats possess the required amount of needless loss." gluten. The true explanation of this Farmers often delay the harvest for the exaltation of the flinty wheats, and depreearly cutting while the "berry was in the handling.

the board of publication.

dough" was recommended. But since the new process has been introduced, in which the grinding is accomplished in successive stages and the highest prized and priced flour is now made from the middlings, which formerly were discarded as unfit for human food, a very different quality of wheat is desired. The soft wheats are no longer in demand, but the hard and flinty wheats, which will produce the largest amount possible of middlings for purifying, making the "new process flour." The farmer is urged to discard his white winter wheat, and to let his wheat stand until dead ripe, in order to secure the hard and flinty berry. This is fair and legitimate, and should give offence to no one, for the miller has the right to give the preference to one quality of wheat berry over another quality, but the case becomes different when he alleges as the ground for such preference, that the soft wheat is so deficient in gluten as to be incapable of making good flour; that the formation of gluten is one of the last acts in ripening of wheat, and that the early ripened berry is so deficient in gluten as to be unfit for

milling. "There would have been less heat in the discussion if the millers had frankly said that in consequence of a great change in the process of milling, wheat of a different texture is now in demand, without attempting to drive out the wheats which had been standards of excellence by There has always been a good deal of representing them as so deficient in gluten speculation among good farmers as to the as to be unfit for use. The farmer replies: exact time to begin to cut wheat, that it 'My white winter wheat had enough may retain those properties which go to gluten five years ago and commanded the make wheat valuable for human food, highest price. Why has it become so poor and also weigh well, and look plump in gluten?' It is hardly fair for the miller and bright. Whenever this discussion is to attempt to cover his change of base by going on, illustrations will be given of this flank movement of asserting that

The Profesor proceeds to explain what fear that it might shrink or get musty in led him to attempt the experiment of the bin, and yet the fear that it may go determining at what period in the ripenback on its reputation, and spoil on the ing of wheat, the greatest amount of individual's hands if cut early, deters gluten was present in the berry, and most farmers from cutting at what ex- says: "I began to gather my specimens periment has proved to be the best time. on June 26th, and gathered a specimen of For several years I have commenced each variety (Clawson and Schumacher,) cutting wheat before my neighbors, at 9 o'clock a. m. for twenty-one succesdespite the warning often repeated that wet sive days, a period embracing the pro weather may come and cause it to grow, gressive changes of the berry from its and all the other traditions of possible early formation, and before the contents disaster that are likely to befall early cut of the berry were milky in color, up to

A memoranda of the condition of the ting. Wheat needs a little more time to samples for each day is given, with tables cure in the mow or stack if cut early, but of weight and the number of kernels in a all the other fears are groundless, and given weight; also a table of the per cent the decided advantages of scalar cut when the scalar cut when the decided advantages of scalar cut when the sca the decided advantages of early cut wheat of gluten, acreage product in pounds of was at the expense of the subsoil, and practically inexhaustible he did not think the possible harm that albumenoids and carbhydrates. The Schumacher variety was about five days Wheat should be cut before the berry earlier than the Clawson, was in the milk hardens; when the heads bend over, the at the first cutting and dead ripe at the straw is yellow, and the kernel will leave last, and this comparative difference in no moisture on the thumb nails when the results was maintained through all crushed between them, then is the time the processes; the changes occurring in regular order with each variety. My Straw from early cut wheat is worth reference is now with the Clawson, and double that which is left until dead ripe; the experiment shows that from the 12th it then has parted with all its juices and to the 15th cuttings gave the best showing become woody fibre instead of nutritious both in weight and value, diminishing each way from that.

The memoranda for the 11th cutting is: cerned, any farmer of average penetra-berry thin dough, a little sweet." For "Stalks yellowish; heads begin to bend. tion can discover that early cut wheat is the 12th cutting: "Straw yellow, heads decidedly to be preferred to wheat cut bend more, berry in the dough, only a when the berry is hard and the straw dry little sweet;" 13th cutting: "Heads bent and dead, but science can tell us some over, berry stiff dough;" 14th cutting: "Berry crushes dry between thumb stage in the ripening of wheat when its nails;" 15th cutting: "Berry nearly dry food value is greatest and when the scale and becoming hard, straw entirely ripe;" test will indicate the opportune period to and becoming mad, start is grown and hard, stalk

In a summing up of the results of his analyses, the Professor says: "The claim that gluten is principally formed near the close of the process of ripening, and that the dead ripe wheat contains to Prof. R. C. Kedzie, and to a paper read some earlier period of growth, receives no support from the results of these August, 1881, entitled "The Ripening that one hundred pounds of early ripened wheat will contain a greater number of pounds of albuminoids than will a hundred pounds of the same wheat at a later period of ripening, when the accumulation of starch will have lowered the relative amount of albuminoids.

> "The acreage product increases with the growth of the crop up to a certain stage of ripening (when the grain crushes dry), and after this period there is no increase either relatively or absolutely

"No effort was made was made to determine the food value of the straw at the cutting and others recommending that different periods of cutting, but the farmer is well aware of the rapid deterioration by allowing it to stand till the ing, like the plea for flinty wheats as a grain is dead ripe; and if the dead ripen class, is based upon the claim that only ing is attended by no real increase of the hard and flinty wheats have the desira- value in the grain, but an actual loss in ble amount of gluten, that the early the amount of grain, and the straw deripened and the soft wheats are so deficonclude that it is best to cut his grain as

reason that the sheaves are heavy to bind, ciation of the soft wheats, is that there and the men grumble, but the strong arm has been a revolution in the methods of of the Appleby binder has rendered that milling, by the introduction of the patent excuse nugatory, and the saving of the Process. Under the old method when the grain, if no other reason, should decide grinding was completed at one operation, the period of beginning to be three days

THE NORVELL AND BRIDGE-WATER FARMERS' CLUBS.

Meeting at the Residence of Mr. L. D. Wat

kins-Interesting Discussions and Papers. On Saturday, June 30, a union meeting of the Farmers' Clubs of Norvell and Bridgewater was held at the residence of Mr. L. D. Watkins, of Watkins Station, near Manchester. We arrived in the forenoon, and had the pleasure of looking over the barns, stables, outbuildings and a portion of the farm before the arrival of the members of the Clubs. Mr. Watkins has made this a model farm, and while keeping up its fertility has not neglected to add to the beauty of its sur roundings by an intelligent and appreciative use of its natural advantages. A description of it would require too much space at this time, but we have some points noted down that we believe will be of general interest, and will appear in a future issue.

The Clubs were called to order about & P. M., by President T. B. Halladay, of the Norvell Club, who briefly stated the subject for discussion as selected at a former meeting, viz.: "How Shall we Increase our Profits and Maintain the Fertility of our Soil?" Before the discussion began a committee appointed at a former meet ing of the Norvell Club, reported appropriate resolutions upon the death of Miss Kittie Bancroft, daughter of the Vice President of the Club. Mrs. Palmer Keep Young," especially addressed to the ladies present, but full of suggestions, by implication, to the heads of the house the Household Department next week.

Mr. L. D. Watkins then opened the dis cussion on the subject chosen by a discription of the various soils in the township of Norvell, their formation and crops and of better quality. A farmer to examining soil so as to ascertain its con- well as good stock. stituents. Growing crops must exhaust the long clover roots penetrated deep into no profit to him in such a system. the soil, and brought up fertilizing materseek to retain them.

Mr. Hall, secretary of the Norvell Club. followed with a paper on "The Best Methods of Making the Farm Pay when Fertile," which was as follows:

It is natural for man to want to accumulate wealth. Every energy seems to be in that direction. Early in life he may place his mark ever so high and when that figure is reached it is only with renewed effort that he presses on for more. The question of profit and loss has been the problem over which man has studied since civilization began. So if I could lay down a set of principles in agriculture, that when put into force would insure an increase of profits, I would confer upon mankind a blessing indeed. But this I do not expect to do. It is through sugges-tions and liberal interchange of opinions that we are most likely to make progress. We are apt to run in ruts. It is hard to get out of the track that has been traveled or the last fifty years and wander out into the wilderness of experimental farming. Yet I think we are fast approaching the time when our present system of farming must be changed. The great wheat fields of the west are being opened up and pouring upon the market vast amounts of wheat, which with the present system of transportation, brings us into direct competition with cheap lands and We cannot compete with lands farming. that cost only four to six dollars per acre, all ready for the plow and besides in the raising of wheat we are drawing from the soil so much fertility for a grain that is consumed thousands of miles away and therefore a dead loss to the farm. What therefore a dead loss to the farm. What we want to learn first is the science of converting the best fertilizer we have at at hand into crops, and converting the crops into beef, pork and mutton that will command the highest market price. It is evident that we do not keep as much stock as we ought to. The best stocked farms are the most productive. An ordinarily good farm ought to keep one head of cattle for every three acres of tillable ground. A farm of 160 acres should keep 50 head of cattle, or their equivalent in some other kind of stock, as figures will

Dividing the farm into 70 acres of pas ture, 20 acres of wheat, 20 acres of corn. 10 acres of oats and 40 acres of hay would figure out as follows: 20 acres of wheat straw at one ton per acre, 20 tons; 20 acres of corn stocks at two tons per acre, 40 tons: 10 acres of oat straw at one ton per acre, 10 tons; 40 tons of hay at two tons per acre, 80 tons; making 150 tons to be consumed as food and litter during the winter months, giving to each anima 3,200 pounds of hay, 1,600 pounds of corn stalks and 1,200 pounds of straw as food and litter. Allowing 50 bushels of shellthe soft wheats were in demand, and early cutting while the "borry was in the latest the wheat is likely to shell from 350 bushels of oats, a total of 1,350 bushels." A. C. G. lels or 56,000 pounds of grain, which

would give to each head a trifle less than would give to each head a trine less than 8 pounds of mixed oats and corn per day for 180 days. Now if the manure that is accumulated in feeding this out on the farm be carefully kept and returned back to the acres from which it was taken, you will have returned 90 per cent of the fertility that was dayin from the sail in the tility that was drawn from the soil in the production of the crops, leaving only ten per cent to be replaced by clover or other fertilizer. Clover has been our chief fertilizers, and under a proper system of rotation, the fertility has not diminished, as nature has placed in the soil a rich store to be drawn out in the production. store to be drawn out in the production of crops, and if this is exhausted there is still back a reserve force which can only be drawn out through the use of clover. When our farms become poor we sow clover, which feeds upon this reserve and transforms it into a condition to be used as food for other crops, but this is only a reserve and can be exhausted, as has been demonstrated in older farmed countries. so if we should confine ourselves entirely to wheat raising, and clover without stock, wheat raising, and clover wander our farms in time would become as poor our farms in time would become as poor fields of the South. A betas the tobacco fields of the South. A bet-ter way I think would be to raise but little on the farm but what can be fed out to stock; fatten sheep that will bring the highest market price; fatten cattle that will bring 6½ cents per pound, instead of 4½; as when you feed for 4½ you are competing with cheap lands and the large cattle ranches of the west. As has been sug gested, go into the yards and buy half-fat-ted stock called feeders at 3 to 4½ cents and sell in the spring at 6½ cents. Keep more cows and establish at some central point a creamery, which will remove from the women's shoulders a heavy load and insure a grade of butter that will bring 10 to 15 cents a pound more in market. Less wheat and more stock will, I Vice President of the Club. Mrs. Palmer think, increase our profits and leave to then read a short paper on "How to posterity a soil as rich as we found it in Mr. Green said he did not think farmers

could afford to quit growing wheat. If holds present. This paper will appear in | we overstock our farms, pastures would be gnawed down and damaged, and their fertility would be decreased. If we want to make more money we must have diversified farming-raise a greater variety of character. He then gave the method of be successful must produce good crops as Mr. English said if we farm judiciously

some of these constituents, and thus rob we will not reduce the fertility of our the soil of its fertility. The continuous farms even if we grow wheat altogether. growing of wheat as generally pursued by He instanced the case of a field that had farmers, using the clover crop as the only been sown to wheat for seventeen years, fertilizer, must in time lead to the ex- with either clover or fertilizers, and it haustion of the soil. It was true that in had raised a good crop each year. Some this town the farmers had a soil calculat- countries had grown wheat for hundreds ed to stand this system for a long time, of years and they were still fertile. A but from the nature of things an end farmer could not profitably put back on must come some time. It was true that the farm all he took off; there would be

Mr. Russell Palmer said that the idea that also would become exhausted in was borne out by history. Countries that time. He counselled the growing of less centuries ago supported large populations grain, and the better fertilizing of the are to-day nearly barren. He said that 75 soil. To keep up its fertility the constit- or 80 years ago wheat was the main uents necessary to grow crops must be dependence of the farmers of Madison returned to the soil. He did not believe County, N. Y., but after about 30 years that plants could draw so much food from the land gave out. Then farmers turned the atmosphere as was generally believed. their attention to dairying and stock He gave the constituents of a fertile soil, raising, and the land has largely regained and said we have all the elements in a its fertility. He spoke of the best marked degree in our soils, and should methods of using coarse feed stuffs, such as corn stalks and straw, on the farm. If they were taken to market they would bring little or nothing, but if fed to stock they would always bring a good deal of revenue. He did not think our farms were less fertile now, than when he came to the State, and was certain the wheat crop averaged more now than then. Thought we should change our system a little by giving more attention to dairy-

Mr. Cole was of the opinion that we could continue to raise large crops if we were only careful to put back into the soil plenty of the materials drawn from it by the crops. The trouble was that where farmers depended entirely upon clover as a fertilizer they now and then lost their catch, and had nothing to turn under. He thought a good June grass sod nearly as

good as clover. Mr. S. W. Holmes thought farmers would not make much if they put into the soil as much, or more, than they took off. They should plow less, and leave their land longer in grass. As to stock, he did not think there was much profit in growing wool and selling it at 28c per lb, if we fed the sheep all winter on grain and hay.

Mr. J. Green said he had been reckoning that if he had sold his sheep last fall. sold his hay and saved his corn until now, he would have made money. His corn crop promised very poorly this year. Got 61c P to for his sheep.

that the fertility of our farms was decreasing, but this he did not believe. He know how. Mr. Green had said he made | death. no money in feeding sheep and selling why, with corn at 25c per bu.

In answer to a request, Mr. R. Green, who is a most successful wheat grower, gave some of his experience with that crop. He gave the history of a piece of ing and caring for it, and left a profit be; sides. He then seeded it down. Since added to the size of the field, so he could not give an exact statement as to these eight acres, but this year he had given the field containing them the first coat of manure, and expected a good crop. Forty years ago it was considered the great point to get in a large acreage; but the crops were poorly put in, and often did not return more than the seed. In the 31 crops of wheat he had raised he had got an average of 28 bushels to the acre, and that on a farm which the party who sold it to him said would not grow wheat. Had raised as high as 45 bushels to the acre, and never less than 19 bushels. He could not understand how people at the west, on cheap land, could raise wheat better than it could be grown on dear land, provided it had been paid for. The cost was no greater, and the crop could be sold for more.

President Halladay said it was meant that if a man had a capital of ten thousand dollars it would produce him more if invested in cheap lands at the west than if he bought dear land in the older States. He agreed with Mr. Green that the land in that county had increased in fertility.

but it was because it had been well fed, Mr. Walkins said if Mr. Green went on the idea that the soil was inexhaustible, it was only a question of time when he would discover his mistake There were farms in this State that showed the results of proceeding upon this theory. The soil was like a bank account. Drafts upon it would be honored so long as there was money to the credit of the party making them, but if he continued drawing and never returning anything, the day would come when his drafts would not be honored. Those who were farming in this way were simply living upon the capital in the soil, and it would

not last forever. Mr. J. Green said he would like to in quire why, if our soil is decreasing in fertility, we can grow larger crops now than ever before. Perhaps it was because we farmed better. He had been frequently told he would get to the time when he could not grow wheat, but he had been getting good crops right along. Mr. Hall asked if Mr. English desired it to be understood that growing wheat would not decrease the fertility of the

soil? Mr. English replied that he did not. If wheat or any other crop was grown, the amount taken from it by such crops, and it must be returned to the soil if your

land was to be kept up. President Halladay stated that in his oninion clover was the pivotal crop in farming. As long as we could grow clover, so long would we be able to grow good crops of wheat or anything else. Clover and plaster, with plenty of manure, would be found what was necessary.

The afternoon having passed, it was upon motion, decided to adjourn until the last Saturday in September. The members of the club and their wives, with the visitors present, were then engaged in the discussion of a substantial lunch, set out by Mrs. Watkins, after which the party dispersed.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

For the Michigan Farmer. Business at the Owosso breeding stables is lively.

A large amount of blooded stock is be ing brought into this county by farmers and others interested

Mr. J. A. Armstrong has recently purchased two fine Shorthorn cows of parties in St. Clair County. Mr. A. has worked up a large trade in the poultry and dog business. His Plymouth Rocks are well known in Michigan, and the fame of his for the animals. The terms are private, but Scotch collies extends far beyond Michigan's limits. He has been making some improvement on his breeding pens and vards, and expects to carry on a larger business the coming year. Well, Mr. Armstrong believes in the free use of printer's ink, and so we doubt not he will meet with deserving success.

Mr. James Wright has recently purchased four grade Holstein cows to place in his dairy. Price, \$75 each.

Messrs, Hibbard, of Bennington, are fast coming to the front rank as breeders of blooded stock. Shorthorns, Berkshires Mr. Hitchcock said it had been stated and Merinos are their favorites, and they have some good ones.

G. M. & E. O. Dewey recently lost, had not discovered it yet in anything that from brain fever, their valuable Jersey had come under his observation. His heifer, Kathrilla 12398. She was one opinion was that if properly farmed land of the most promising young Jerseys would become richer, not poorer. Mr. the writer has ever seen. Her loss is in English had stated that wheat could be part compensated by a beautiful bull calf grown every year. He would like to which she dropped two weeks before her

Mr. N. G. Phillips, of Bancroft, has than at 64c per lb. He would like to know | placed on his farm near that place a pair of Jerseys. Holstein stock seems to be in demand hereabouts.

The poultry business seems to have taken hold of our citizens. Dr. Osborn land of eight acres as a sample of what he has a fine brood of Wyandottes, that new had done on his farm. He cleared it 26 and popular breed; Mr. C. C. Rowell, of years, ago, and sowed it to wheat. He Owosso township, has invested in some raised three crops in the space of five Cochins; G. M. Dewey has some fine Rose years, which he sold for the sum of \$800. Combed Brown Leghorns, and E. O. This paid for the land, the work of clear- Dewey has a brood of Langshans, from (Rose of Sharon) red, calved Feb. 23d, 1880.

the far-famed yards of R. B. Mitchell, of Price \$425. Also Duchess of Gloster 6th Chicago. Corunna parties have also been then he had got the stumps all out and investing, and a fine display in this line is looked for at our coming fair.

Mr. Rourke, of Rush, has sold a year ling filly, by Louis Napoleon, to a gentleman at Clair, for \$200.

NOTES FROM OHIO.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer I have just returned from Columbus Ohio, where I have been attending the annual meeting of Teachers of Agriculture, held at the State University. Six professors of agriculture from Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New York and Michigan were present. Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, director of the New York Experimental Station, Hon. W. I. Chamberlin, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, Waldo F. Brown, R. E, Thompson, of Springfield, editor of the Practical Farmer and Economist, Prof. Lazenby, director of the Ohio Experiment Station and many others were present, and participated in the discussions which were quite informal.

Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, was elected president for the ensuing year, and Prof. Lazenby, of Ohio, Secre-

· Cornell University was selected as the place of meeting next year, and an invitation from Dr. Sturtevant to visit the Experimental Station at Geneva, N. Y., was

Wheat in Ohio is estimated about 50 per Corn looks very small, and many pieces have not been cultivated on account of continual wet weather. The crop report indicate a much better prospect in some parts of the State. Secretary Chamberlin estimates 83 per cent of last year's vield. The State University is pleasantly located, has commodious buildings, well equipped with facilities for illustrations and work. The farm is mostly bottom land bordering along the Olantaugee river, which has overflowed this season and damaged crops to quite an extent.

The Ohio experimental Station is located on the University grounds, and Prof. Lazenby, the director, has a large acreage of experimental crops in this season. He is testing a great number of varieties of wheat and corn.

The weather continues wet and almost precludes the cultivation of corn and the making of hay.

Yours truly,

Stock Notes.

PROF. JOHNSON, of the Agricultural College,

reports the following sales from the College

To George J. Townley, Springport, Calhoun Co., bull, one year old.

To E. W. Eames, Elsie, Clinton Co., bull, one

year old.
To Hon. John T. Rich, bull 3d Grand Baron 39163. This bull has stood at the head of the College herd since Oct. 1880, when he was purposed of the Mr. E. Hills of Delaware,

MR. ABRAM RENICK, of Kentucky, whose fame as a Shorthorn breeder has spread over this continent and found its way across the Atlantic, proposes to sell sixty head of his celebrated Roses of Sharon on the 18th inst. These animals are all descended from the imported Bates cow Rose of Sharon, by Belvelere. The Renick Roses of Sharon contain the bluest blood of the Bates Shorthorns, and their breeder has always confined himself to this one family. When purchasing a Rose of Sharon always see if Abe Renick's name is blown in the bottle-none others are genuine.

MR. FRED C. WOOD, of Saline, has made an exchange with J. W. Dey, of Devereaux, by which Mr. Dev takes all of Mr. Wood's rams and the latter takes Mr. Dey's breeding ewes and ewe lambs, each paying a stipulated price are said to be fully up to the average of registered sheep of first quality. Mr. Wood got 38 ewes and eight lambs by this exchange, and Mr. Dey 23 registered and 27 unregistered rams. Mr. Wood's flock now contains 112 breeding ewes and 59 spring lambs. Fiftyone of the lambs he raised himself from 53 dropped by his ewes.

JOHN THORBURN & SON, of Holt, Ingham Co., have received an addition to their herd of Shorthorns in the shape of a handsome red heifer from the herd of A. M. Winslow & Sons, of Kankakee, Ill. She is known as Lady Sale 80, of the Princess family, was calved April 17, 1883, and was sired by 3d Duke of Northumberland 29311, out of 2d Princess of Thornedale by Belvedere 13466. Princess of Thorne dale was by 6th Duke of Thornedale (23794) Lady Sale 9th by Comet 3772. Their cow Lady Clinton 2d dropped July 4th a fine red heifer calf by 7th Duke of Cambridge 45810 (a pure Duke of Geneva 16784, out of Lady Clinton by 17th Duke of Airdrie 6629-Clotilda, by 6th Duke of Thornedale (23794)—and tracing back to imported Cypress by Lord Beawith 10465.

Ar the Williams & Hamilton sale of Short horns which took place at Dexter Park, Chicago, June 27th and 28th, some fine selections from the herd were made by Michigan breed

Wm. Ball, of Famburg, purchased 19th Rose of Sycamore (Rose of Sharon), red, calved Oct. 16th, 1880. Price \$360. Wm. E. Boyden, Delhi Mills, Rose of Long-wood 2d (Rose of Sharon) red, calved March

15th, 1882. Price \$300. James Moore, Milford, Ophelia's Airdrie (Craggs) red, calved March 8th, 1878. Price

Wm. Ball, Lucy Belle 4th (Young Mary) red, calved Jan. 4th, 1877. Price \$425. W. E. Boyden, Lucy Belle of Longwood 2d, (Young Mary), red, calved Jan. 6th. 1880.

Price \$400. Wm. Ball, Gertrude 2d (Young Mary), red, ealved April 20th, 1881. Price \$300. There were 48 animals sold for \$18,705; an verage of \$389 68.

Petexinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its' Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farmer. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given, the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Azoturla or Black Water.

ALMONT, June 25th, 1883,

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

SIR:-I had a young mare taken sick last Monday morning, as I was driving her on the road. She never looked nor apparently felt better, as she seemed full of life. When I had driven her a little over a mile she showed symptoms of being tired; and commenced trembling and sweating. I turned her around with great difficulty, being afraid she would fall down, but finally got her home. She cent of last year's crop. I saw but one tried to keep up in the stall, but the pain was so intense that in a few minutes she care looks very small, and many pieces fell and never rose again. She commenced to sweat profusely, with loss of motor power in the hind quarters. Her urine was of a dark coffee color, or I may say black. Bowels constipated, pulse very small, numbering eighty beats per minute. She lived only twenty six hours. For three hours, she was perfectly crazy with pain, but unable to rise. There has been four other cases of the same disease in the neighborhood this spring, and every one has had the same symptoms, and coming on after they had been driv en from one to four miles. Would you be kind enough to give through your valuable paper, the Michigan Farmer, the name, cause and treatment of this terrible disease, also whether it is contagious or not. As there are so many opinions among the farmers about it, you will oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

> Answer.—From your description of the symptoms, we have no hesitation in diagnosing the disease in your mare as Azo turia, or Black Water, a disease of comparatively rare occurrence, attacking both horse and mare. It usually occurs in an animal after it has been standing in the stable for several days, liberally fed and without exercise, and is due to indigestion. The symptoms appear suddenly

and without apparent cause. The worst forms appear while, or soon after driving, varying considerably in different animals. It is characterized by dark colored urine, brown or coffee colored, sometimes black; by pain and violent trembling, labored respiration, muscular spasms in the hindlegs, the body bedewed with perspiration, and loss of power in hind limbs, the animal going down without power to rise: It runs its course rapidly, usually terminating in from one to three or four days, death frequently ending the suffering of the animal. Treatment. Give the following: Socotrine aloes, pulv., two ounces; Jamaica ginger, pulv., nitrate of potassa, pulv., of each one ounce; mix and divide into twelve powders; give one every three hours. Place the animal in a large box stall, well littered with straw. Hand rubbing of the hind quarters is beneficial.

Inversion of the Uterus in a Ewe.

Union City, July 1st, '88.

eterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. We have a valuable Merino ewe, that ast her withers while grazing on red clover pasture, some weeks ago; have washed them off and put them back several times, but as often as we put her to grass they appear again, have to-day confined her to the stable, washed thoroughly with lukewarm water, and syringed her out with a strong decoction of alum dissolved in rain water. The withers are swollen and badly inflamed. Ewe eats well and is not greatly reduced as yet. Has a fine ram lamb by her side, some wo months old. Would you take the lamb away or leave it with her? Please explain to us how sheep that are doing well apparently are thus afflicted, apparently are and give treatment. A reply at your earliest convenience would be duly appreciat-Respectfully.

JAMES D. STUDLEY.

Answer.-Your ewe is no longer fitted for breeding purposes. The inflamed and indurated condition of the uterus, Princess bull). Lady Clinton 2d was by 11th | with its frequent return and expulsion, leaves it a question of doubt whether it would be policy to attempt its return again. Under the circumstances it would be better to excise the uterus by means of the ecraseur, or, if none are to be found in your neighborhood, a string tied tightly around its neck. The womb will slough off in two or three days. In the ewe, when properly performed, there is little danger attending the operation, and the animal will speedily recover its former health and condition. We infer from your statement that the animal's health has been but little affected. Under such circumstances, it would not be necessary

(Continued on eighth page).

OUR FRENCH LETTER.

Methods of Purchasing Beef Cattle-Profits

of Feeding Cattle-Sainfoin.

Panis, June 26, 1883.

METHODS OF PURCHASING BEEF CATTLE. graziers and butchers to purchase cattle round the stable as though possessed. I by weight. It is certainly the fairest concluded it was about the time of day to method for the farmer, which may ex- turn her out, and so I opened the door, plain why butchers dislike it. Measurement is also adopted, experience having at a 2:40 pace; St. Julian or Maud S. would but a very small quantity to destroy the proved that the net weight of meat, is in have been nowhere in comparison. It proportion to the circumference of the took three men and a boy to get her back, chest. The animal is placed in a position so that the two forelegs shall be in line the circulation was complete, and she and the head as ordinarily. A tape measure is passed round the chest, behind the right shoulder, passing to the flat of the left shoulder. Note is taken of the figures, and the tape is then passed round in the opposite direction; the I got all the fun-and it was equal to any mean of the two totals represents the true circus. girth. Supposing the measurement to be 70 inches, that is considered to represent 385 of net meat or the four quarters; if lent exercise, even though a turpentine 108 inches, 1,323 lbs. There remains only injection has to be administered. to fix the current price per lb. to deter mine the value of the beast. In the case of the employment of the weigh bridge, for every 220 lbs. there is allowed as neat meat, for lean stock, 110 lbs., half fat, 116 lbs.; and finished off, 136 lbs.

PROFITS OF FEEDING CATTLE.

An agriculturist in the department of the Ardennes purchased 33 acres of land on their reclamation, drainage, manures, etc. 1,550 fr. per acre, and had it pasture in 1882, when he turned in 12 oxen to fatten, between April and October. The mean daily increase per animal in flesh, was 17 ounces; some individual beasts put up as much as 2 lbs. of flesh in the rush of neat meat were estimated at 40 fr. per years the pasturage would be enhanced

SAINFOIN. Very much attention is at present being devoted in France to the cultivation of sainfoin. It has produced most excellent results in the southern climates, hot rather than cool, and on soils of a cal careous, gravelly or stony nature. Its culture has transformed arid soils in southern France, in the region of Limoux (Aude), it has enabled the poor soils to now bear the most luxuriant crops of rich lucerne and even clover. Sainfoin came originally from the calcareous mountain lands of Europe, and hence dislikes tenacious clays and marshy soils. It succeeds best after a root crop, potatoes especially, and is sown in spring with barley or oats. It lasts from six to seven years. The best manure is well rotten compost; chalky soils demand wood ashes or liquid manure. The seed ought to present a bluish grey or shining brown appearance; if the color be dull brown, that indicates heating, if pale such means fate harvesting. As the seed ripens irregularly great attention must be paid to its saving. The plant ought to be cut when the seeds are ready to fall, and the best moment is in the morning when it is laden with dew. After lying a day in swarth, convey to barn, and only thresh at the period when the seed is required. If otherwise keep it on a cool floor, turnthe layers over rapidly. The seed loses its germinative power very soon, and if more than a year old, it ought to be preliminarily steeped in water at blood

Some persons sow sainfoin with winter wheat; this plan exposes the young plant to the hazards of frost; in March or April, as above stated, is the usual season. How ever, it is an excellent plan to sow it with buckwheat in June, or it may be sown alone in June, and a cutting made in autumn. About four bushels of seed per acre is adequate, but a leaning to thick sowing is not a fault. Some people cut it when in flower, others wait till flowers commence to fall; in drying it great care must be taken, as the leaves drop off more quickly than those of clover, hence it ought to be made into bundles before the leaves be quite dry. The yield in hay is about two tons per acre; the aftermath is generally fed down; two cuttings can be obtained if the soil can be irrigated. Grazing sainfoin if possible ought to be avoided: it is a plant that does not like the tooth of an animal, and above all that

Sainfoin is better in the green than the dry state; in the latter the stems are hard; it has the superiority over lucerne never to produce hoven in animals, Mixed with clover, sainfoin goes well. An acre of sainfoin yields about 33 bushels of seed, and sells at 5 fr. the bushel. Sainfoin is also known by the name Esparcette, and "healthy," (not holy, as is believed) hav,

HOW I CURED A SICK COW.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Some time since I was called to attend a sick cow that was badly foundered by eating too much grain. A cow doctor had previously been called, and had prescribed for her, leaving medicine enough to stock a small apothecary shop. I was requested to look after her, and administer the medicine according to directions. A diagnosis of her case showed her horns cold, nose dry, eyes sunken and watery; circulation torpid, and she was trembling like an aspen leaf. I saw at once it was not medicine she wanted so much as vio lent exercise. I took a hint from a story an injection for a patient, in case his medicine did not operate. The patient's wife being ignorant as to how the injec tion should be prepared, asked her mother. The old lady said she believed "tarpentine was about as sarching as anything," and forthwith an injection of turpent ne was administered. The poor fel-

fire!" and tore round the house like a mad- als that will not act as quick, and let them man. But the cure was complete. Vio lent action was what he needed, and he got it, too. So with my cow. I did not for this purpose, if it has been properly give the physic to the dogs," but I did pour it into the manure heap, and huntiag up the turpentine bottle, poured a small quantity just back of her horns, and gave her a smart injection of the same. "You bet" this started the circulation, suddenly. The poor brute bellow-Of late the practice is extending for ed like the "bulls of Bashan," and tore and away she went kiting over the prairie but she was all right when she did come; dove into her fodder as though she had fasted forty days. I reported to my rela- sell poor seed, but the fault is more fre tive that his \$100 Jersey cow was all right. He praised the skill of the cow doctor, who got his \$5 for his prescription, but

> Moral.-If you have an animal suffer ing from inaction of any kind, give it vio

SANTA CLARA, Cal., June 28th, 1883.

When Are Grass and Clover at Their Best?

Clover and grass are at their best when

the blossom has fully formed. This is

reasonable and can be easily understood,

when it is considered that after the blossom comes the seed, and all the strength at 1,266 fr. per acre, in 1880; he expended of the plant is concentrated in the seed. As with animals, so with plants; repro duction of the species is the sole object of their growth; they grow and flourish, and bloom, but for this. And the blossom stage is the period of puberty of the plant, when all its vigor and force are concen trated in the process of reproduction. spring. In other words, every 21 acres | While the blossom is forming, the nutriproduced about 21 lbs. of meat during the tive elements of the plant are concentra-178 days of pasturing daily, and if the ting for its own perfection. As these nutritive elements, which will go to form cwt., after deducting all charges the net and perfect the seed, are precisely those profit was represented by only 21 per which are the most useful for animal cent on capital. Of course in succeeding food and nutrition, it follows that this period of the plant's maturity in this respect is that at which it is most valuable for fodder, either for feeding green or cured, as hay. But the analogy between plants and animals goes further than this. As we emasculate, or effeminate-a word which may be used in the same sense as the previous one-any animal, and so turn the force and vigor which would be used for reproduction into animal growth, and so increase its size and quality for food. so by removing the blossoms or preventing the growth of them in plants we may turn the vital force which would be expended in forming seed into elements of growth in the direction of leaf and stem, and the nutritive qualities which are valuable for fodder. So that by pasturing clover or grass, and preventing blossoming, we confine all the nutritive elements of the plants to the herbage; and the sugar, which would go to feed bees; the starch and gum, which would be changed into sugar: the fat which would go to form oil or wax in the flower and the seed; and the starch, which would be converted into woody fiber to give the requisite stiffness to support the seed, are all concentrated in the effort to renew the growth which is kept down by the feeding. It is for this reason that closely cropped herbage is found to be the most nutritious, and the short, thick growth of be thousands of similar swamps, where neadows frequently cut is so rich in all the most valuable elements of food. If one desires to test this, let him mow a piece of grass, such as a lawn, once a week, and save the short clippings for hay, and feed them to a cow in the winter time, and observe the effect upon the milk and butter; or let him tether a cow upon such a piece of grass during the summer, so that the herbage is kept closely browsed, and observe the same results. In our own experiments in this way, we have found the product of milk and but ter from one acre of ground kept in soiling crops, and frequently cut to be equal to four pastured, or kept for hay, and cut only once; both for the reasons that the herbage is more nutritious, and the growth of it is greatly increased. We have known orchard grass to yield in this way 80 inches in the aggregate from April, when it was first pastured, and was 10 inches long up to November, when it

> Concentrated Fertilizers in the Hills. The Massachusetts Ploughman warns farmers that concentrated fertilizers that are quick acting cannot be applied in the hill, except in very small quantities, without danger of injuring the vitality of the seed, unless particular pains be taken to prevent the seed from coming in direct con tact with the fertilizer. When we have a season like this, raining as it does almost every day, the danger is greater than in a dry season, for the fertilizer being soluble in water, it imparts to it so much of its strength that when it enters the seed it destroys its germinating qualities.

was fed down for the last time, and dur-

ing this time it had been eaten down every

second week. while, when left for hay, but

fifty inches could have been procured at

two cuttings, and the growth in the latter

was, at the most, less than half as thick

as when pastured. It is this fact which

makes the practice of soiling so valuable

and economical, although it is more ex-

pensive in labor than pasturing. The

extra labor is as well repaid in this case,

as that involved in growing fodder crops

for ensilage is returned in that case .-

The Dairy.

There is much complaint among the farmers who have planted since the rain, way of packing butter for shipment to that their seed has not germinated. Many market. The box is square, so as to pack attribute it to bad seed, when the fact is well and allow cuttings to be made in I heard a few years since of a doctor it has been carelessly planted. It is never nice form for the table. It is light, consomewhere in Michigan who prescribed safe to drop seed directly on even a small venient, and lined with a tasteless paper, quantity of quick acting fertilizers in a though muslin can be used, the whole concentrated form, but the danger of loss being an arrangement of Mr. Tinkham is much more in a wet than a dry season. He has also designed a "shipping case When it is found necessary to use any of to receive a number of these "butter the concentrated commercial fertilizers in boxes" which, however, can be used for the hill, it should be scattered over a con- any other packages. It is lined throughsiderable space, and then mixed with the out with "steam felting," which makes hunger. The second year, sow the ground, soil before the seed is dropped. But a it an almost perfect non-conductor of, if the wire worms are found by examinalow leaped from the bed yelling "fire! better way is to mix it with other materi- heat; and in one of these cases butter can tion to be numerous, with buck-wheat.

heat together a few days before using. The waste of the house may be utilized treated and its strength saved by mixing with liberal quantities of muck that has been thoroughly pulverized and dried.

Wood ashes and hen manure mixed to gether make an excellent material to put in the hill, if dry muck enough be mixed with them to absorb the ammonia. This compost may be used with safety, if half before it is applied. When superphosphate is applied in the hill unmixed, the farmer should remember that it requires vitality of a seed, if it comes in direct contact with it. If a little more attention was paid to this fact, there would be much less fault found about seed not being good; no doubt the seedsmen sometimes quently with the farmer than the seedsman, for in a season like this there is not only danger of destroying the vitality of the seed with fertilizers, but there is also danger of planting the seed too deep; for when it is as wet as the present season, small seed to germinate well must be planted near the surface.

A Suggestion About Drainage.

A Missouri farmer relates an experience which offers suggestions which, while they may not be exactly new, may have for many farmers practical value. There were upon his farm several depressions which in wet seasons held ponds of water. To drain these by ordinary means would have been very expensive, because no gravel could be got near the farm, and there was no tile factory in that vicinity. Open ditches were out of the question.

The services of an expert well-borer were secured. He sank several test shafts in various parts of the farm, and found that the underlying ground was a tenacious blue clay, fourteen to sixteen feet thick, and almost perfectly impervious. Beneath this was found a strata of white sand. The well-borer and his machine was placed in a wagon which, by means of a long rope, was hauled to the deepest part of the pond, about an acre in extent. Here he bored a well down to the sand, completing the operation before sunset of the day when the work was began. In thirty-six hours the water had disappeared and the pond was dry. To make this short perpendicular drain permanent he had it cleared of sediment, sunk the shaft about two feet into the bed of sand and filled it to top with clean, coarse gravel from a creek bed. The gravel was heaped about a foot high above the shaft to strain the water properly that the shaft might not become choked.

There are thousands of places in the west, where year after year, farmers have plowed around such wet spots, giving them up to the possession of rushes and frogs. Yet they could be drained easily in a few hours. In Western Michigan a large swamp lay for years on the southern edge of a village, a noisome barrier to progress and a bone of contention in villarge ditch a mile or two long would have been required; but some one fortunately \$5 is expended." discovered that a thin sheet of clay was all that kept the waters from going down into a deep strata of gravel, boulders and sand. The wells were sunk and the swamp thoroughly drained at an almost nominal cost, leaving rich black soil, which is the most productive and valuable in all that district. There may two or three days spent in sinking test shafts would show a ready means of converting sloughs or swamps into fields of wonderful fertility.

The Prince of Beans. The Lima, the most popular bean among amateur and market gardeners, says the American Agriculturist, is slow in finding its way into the gardens of farmers. The dry beans sell for several dollars per bushel, and the market has never been adequately supplied. Lima beans are easily raised, and yield as bountifully as most other pole beans; and they continue to blossom and bear until they are killed by the frost. We know of no reason why they cannot be made a specialty like hops and tobacco, and grown on a larger scale. They would require better soil and treatment than the common field bean, but, as the price is three times greater, they could well be afforded. A rich gravelly or sandy loam suits them best, and the phosphatic manures are well adapted to them. On this kind of soil we have not found them to run too much to vines, and with heavy dressings of compost prepared from muck and stable manure. The vine is a strong grower, and requires abundant nourishment. The pods are formed quite thickly from the top to the bottom of the poles. They want the full benefit of the sun, and the rows rnnning north and south should be four feet apart, and the hills four feet apart in the row In planting we prefer to put the eye downward, and not more than one inch deep. The first of June is early enough for this latitude. The bean needs frequent cultivation until the vines shade the ground. This crop is well suited for farmers remote from cities and markets. The market gardener will not grow lima beans to sell dry, because they are worth more in the green state, and he can sell all he can raise. But the farmer, however remote from the city, can market the whole crop in the winter, and he will be well paid for his labor.

A New Butter Package. O. M. Tinkham, of North Pomfret, Vt. has invented a new and seeming excellent

be on the road in the hottest weather for Beans or peas are nearly as good. These thirty-six hours without ice, and come crops seem an extinguisher to the wire out in perfect condition. The Vermont State Agricultural Society awarded Mr. T. a silver medal for the adaptation. The boxes are not patented. They are manu factured in Burlington, Vt., at \$6 per poisons. hundred at the shop.

Agricultural Items.

THOROUGH drainage lies at the foundation of muck be used, and it be well decomposed all good road-making, and a lack of it is what is the matter with nearly all our public thor-

> SORGHUM, after being cut, deteriorates very rapidly. It should not be allowed to remain more than one day before being worked, and less than that is preferable.

Suckers on sugar corn should be removed if at all, when quite small or before growth has been made or the removal of so much foliage will check the growth of the whole plant,

Do not leave any unoccupied land to grow a crop of weeds. When an early crop is removed sow at once any crop that will keep them down. Buckwheat and peas are good and may be turned under before frost.

PRESIDENT McCANN, according to the Elmira Husbandman, once tried salt and ashes put on the hills to keep the cut-worms from at tacking the plants. The salt made the young corn yellow and sickly in appearance; it took several weeks to get good color again, while the application made no difference, so far as cut-worms were concerned.

A CANADIAN farmer has thirty bushels of beans which were put in by a seed drill. By leaving out the tubes the drills have been run thirty inches apart, which is just the right distance for cultivating with a scuffler. As many beans can thus be put in in a day as any other grain, which is a great advantage over the old system of hand-planting.

THE American Cultivator says: "When onions seem to run to "scullions," and the tops continue green and large, it is a very good plan to break the latter down by rolling a barrel across the rows. This partially stops the growth of the top and leaves the bulb to get the fertility of the soil. When the onions are as large as a silver dollar one can judge whether they need this treatment or hot.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentlemo says: "A heavy crop of clover is sure death to daisies. They seem to be smothered by the ranker growth of clover, and fail to mature their seeds. In a field where there is a growth of daisies, a generous use of fertilizers, especially of barnyard manure, and keeping the field seeded to clover, using an extra quantity of seed for this purpose, and breaking up every two years, cultivating for a while and again seeding to clover thickly, will finally eradicate the daisies."

THE New York Herald says: "A novel way for setting celery and cabbage plants which has several desirable points to recommend it is to place them between the rows of your potatoes or sweet corn after the last hoeing. The growing corn or potatoes will afford a partial shade, which is very desirable at the time of setting the young plants and until they get fully established, and yet ripen and can be removed in time for them to occupy the ground as a second crop. Two crops on one piece of lage and township politics: To drain it a ground with \$10 worth of labor and manure, will afford more profit than one crop on which

A CORRESPONDENT of the Germantown Telegraph highly recommends the White Spine cucumber as a fine variety to sow late for pickles. The shape is uniform, round and of good length, and when of the right size for pickles tender, seeded clear to the stem, which is sometimes two inches long; and when a suitable proportion of the stem is left on in picking it serves the purpose of keeping the pickle unbroken and makes a nice handle by which to eat them when pickled. The flesh is crisp and tender; the seeds are not too large, and when picked the proper size have the uniform shape of the gherkin.

A PRACTICAL gardener says he kills or repels wire-worms with spent gas lime, largely mixed with manure. He procures a wagon load of gas lime, and mixes it with three or four times as much strong and short manure, mixed with about an equal quantity of good soil. This is spread late in autumn over the ground and plowed in. The next spring, root or other crops are planted on this ground, after it has been thoroughly stirred, and no wireworms are to be seen. The quantity is what would be termed a moderate dressing of the manure; too much gas lime would injure the crop. Farmers who live near gas-works may easily try this on their fields infested with wire

Almost every person has some form of scrofulous poison latent in his veins. When this develops in scrofulous sores, ulcers, or eruptions, or takes the form of rheumatism, or organic diseases, the suffering that ensues is terrible beyond description. Hence the gratitude of those who discover, as thousands yearly do, that Ayer's Sarsaparilla will thoroughly eradicate this evil from the system.

Entomological.

The Wire Worm.

ALGONAC, St. Clair Co., June 27, '83.

To the Sec'y Agr'l College, Lansing, Mich. DEAR SIR:-I don't know as any one at the college is expected to answer such questions as I am about to ask; or of any one is, that you are the proper person to address them to; but if any one will answer, and you are not the person, please refer this to him and oblige. I have lately moved into this place and settled on a new farm, and I learn that on the old forms here the reference of the settled on the old forms here the reference of the settled on the old forms here the reference of the settled on farms here the wire worm is very destructive, especially to the corn crop. In fact on one place just south of me, they have this year eaten the seed corn before it could come up; and I am told that they sometimes destroy whole fields of corn after it is a foot or more high. Can you give me any information in regard to the best way to fight the pest? Is there anything that can be added to the soil that will destroy them? Or what can one do anyone can and will give satisfactory an swers to the above questions they will do a great favor, not only to me but to many

Truly yours, WARREN HOPKINS.

Answer .- Usually wire worms do not do much damage till the second year after plowing sod. The first crop seems to escape. Probably the insects find enough roots of the decaying grass to stay their

others here.

worms. There is no substance that will kill the insects, so far as I know. They are so concealed in the earth that it is quite impossible to reach them with

The Platsyamia Secropia.

OTTER CREEK, Mich, June 26, 1888. Prof. A. J. Cook, Agr'l College, Lansing, Mich. DEAR SIR:-Inclosed in this box is moth which was found on my farm in Springport. When first found, it seemed to have just entered upon its winged state of existence. It being a very large and uncommon specimen of the kind, I thought it might not be out of place in your collection. I wish you would give a full entomological description of the "animal," either in the Post and Tribune or Michigan Farmer, and much oblige, Respectfully, H. D. Griffith. Respectfully,

Answer.-The large brown moth, with lines and spots of lighter or darker hue is one of our largest American silk moths, and the most common one. This year they are quite common. The name is Platysamia Secropia. The larvæa re green with large spines, and feed on the apple. They are never numerous enough to do any great damage. They spin a loose silken cocoon on the tree. These are easily seen in the winter, and may be gathered. If inclosed in a box the moth can be reared, unless parasites have destroyed its life, which is very generally the case. By getting the eggs from the female moths, and feeding the young larvæ after they hatch, we can raise the fine handsome moths in great numbers, with little labor. A. J. COOK.

JACKS ON, Mich., Feb. 5, 1882.

DR. PENGELLY: Please send me \$6.00 worth of your valuable medicine. It is doing wonders for some ladies here, and for one in particular, who a year ago now was confined to her room, and most of the time to her bed. Every one said she had consumption. I knew she had diseases your medicine was recommended to cure, and persuaded her to try it. In a few weeks there was a decided change; in a few more she let her hired help go, and has done her housework ever since, and walks every day a distance of a mile and a half. Respectfully yours,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN. [From the Boston Globe.]



Messrs, Editors :-The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pini ham, of Lynn, Mass, who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady or a messauy, and is obliged to keep ax may assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this. On account of its proven merits, it is recommende

On account of its proven ments, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the constitution of the content of the con requent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

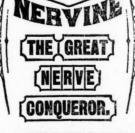
It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weak-ness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Readaches, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is a dways permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1. per bottle or six for \$5., and is sold by

druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass. For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is

unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show. "Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "ar "Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Fills," says one writer, "are the best fir the world for the cure of Constitution Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity. All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose some ambition is to do good to others.

SAMARITAN



A SPECIFIC FOR

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, FALLING SICKNESS, ST. VITUS DANCE, ALCHCHOLISM. OPIUM EATING, SYPHILLIS, SCROFULA, KINGS EVIL, UGLY BLOOD DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA. NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION. BRAIN WORRY. BLOOD SCRES BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, KIDNEY TROUBLES AND IRREGULARITIES \$1.50 per bottle. For testimonials and circulars send stamp.

Sold by all Druggists. \$6.25 for 39 cts. Any one sending me 39c. and the addresses of 10 equaintances will receive by return mail goods not recipes) that net \$6.25. This is an honest of-

fer to introduce staple goods. If you want a for-tune, act now. J. D. HENRY, Box 127, Buffalo, NY

The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., Props.

St. Joseph, Mo. (11) Correspondence freely enswered by Physician

j2-26t 50 Splendid Latest Style chromo cards, name, 10c UPremium with Spacks, E. H. Fardee, New Haven, C 50 New and very chaire Chromost args. name on, 10 Sample book 25c Crown Printing Co. Northford, Ct NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGNUS! " The Humiston Food Preservative. Report of Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, Yale Co lege.

"My tests of 35 days in daily mean temperature of 70 deg, on meats, &c, bought in open market have certainly been savere and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, The Humiston Food Preservative with which I have experimented Have Accomplished All Claimed for them. Have Accomplished Ail Claimed for them. So far as I have yet learned, they are the only preparations that are effective, and at the same time practicable, for domestic use. At the banquet on 'treated' meats at the New Haven House I could not distinguish between those which had been sixteen days in my loboratory and those newly laken from the refrigerator of the hotel. The oysters were perfectly paintable and fresh to my taste, and better, as it happened, than those served at the same time, which were recently taken from the shell. The roast beef, steak, chicken, turkey and quail, were all as good as I have ever eaten, were all as good as I have ever eaten. Rex Magnus is safe, tasteless, and pure, and Prof. Johnson aids in his report. "I should anticipate no ill results from its use and consider it less harmful than common salt." It is a perfect substitute for ice, heat, sugar, salt or alcohol in preserving food, and retaining its natural flavor and sweetness—regardless of climates and seasons.

its natural flavor and sweetness—regardless of climates and seasons.

How to Get It.

All druggists and grocers keep it. Samples sent post paid on receipt of price, except Aqua-Vitse and Anti-Ferment which are put up in bottles.

"Viandine," formeats, ponitry, etc., 50 cts per lb.; "Ocean Wave," for oysters, lobsters, etc., 50 cts.

"Pearl," for cream, \$1.09: "Snow Flake," for milk, buffer, etc., 50 ets.; "Queen," for eggs \$1.00

"Aqua Vitse" for fluid extracts, etc., \$1.00. "Anti-Ferment," "Anti-Fly," and "Anti-Mold" 50 cts. per lb. each. Mention this paper. Put up in 1 lb. mad 5 lb. cone and in 25 lb. boxes.

THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO., 72 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass

For sale in Chicago by SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists.









BEAN'S HAY STACKER is guaranteed to do nore and better work than any hay machine in the vorld. Our NEW LOADER everywhere receives he highest praise. All need our stack roof. Send or Circular. J. H. BEAN & SON, DECATUR, ILL.

Whitman's Patent Americus. The Best Cider and Wine Mill made. Will make 20 per cent, more cider than any other, Geared outside, Perfectly Adjustable, Prices as low as any first-class Mill, Mfrs, of Horse-Powers, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Feed Mills, etc.
Send for circulars.
Whitman Arginiture Co. S SIZES Whitman Agricultural Co., ST. LOUIS. MO.

TIELD FORCE PUMP, Cheapest and Bes In the world. Especially adapted to spraying of fruit trees. Send for circular. G. E. EDDY & CO., State Agents, Owosso, Mich.

Gem GARDEN Cultivator is the most complete machine in use. Send for illustrated circular to J. C. VAUGHN, Dealer in Garden Tools, 42 La Salle St., Chicago, THE FAIRLAMB SYSTEM CATHERING CREAM AND MAKING BUTTER DAVIS &





CATTLE PUMP Waters all kinds of stock perfectly without attention, hand or wind. Simple, durable, and cheap equals any windmill. Sent on trial. Send for circular. E. B. TAYLOR & CO. Indianapolis, Indiging perfectly perfectly the control of the

COOK'S EVAPORATOR.

For making Apple Jelly, Sorghum, Maple Syrup and Sugar, Circulars free.

Whitenack, Bordine & Co. Tecumsch, Mich.

A PRESENT with \$1 order. Agt's outfit 10 cts A 50 Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, with name, 10 cts Try us. J. H. PARKER & CO., Clinton, Conn. je12-4t

50 All New Enameled Gold and Floral Chrom Cards, name on, 10 cents.
W. H. Card Works, West Haven, Ct. 40 Goldasilver ChromoCards, no 2 alike, with name 55 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Ma. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



AYER'S Hair Vigor

or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light r red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured, It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every cures sourf and dandrulf, and neals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Laddie's Hair Dressing, the Vigor is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from Kirby, O., July 3, 1882: "Last fall my hair commenced failing out, and in a short time I became nearly bald, used part of a bottle of Aver's HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the failing of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and an convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. Bowen, proprietor of the McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft, The Vigor is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANOUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from Boston, Muss., Feb. 6, 1889. "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a mat-ter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from 18 Elm St.,
Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882, says: "Two
years ago about two-thirds of my hair came of,
It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing
bald. On using AVEE'S HAIR VIGOR the falling
stopped and a new growth commenced, and in
about a month my head was completely covered
with short hair. It has continued to grow, and
now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but
one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing." We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the

efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass,

Sold by all Druggists.

\$5,000 REWARD! **Beware of Counterfeits!**

The high reputation of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Consumption has given rise to spurious compounds. The genuine Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared only by frank W. Kimsman & Co., sole proprietors, Augusta, Maine. To protect yourself from imposition examine the bottle and see that the name of F. W. Kinsman, Druggist, Augusta, Me., is blown in the glass of the bottle. A reward of \$5,000 in gold is offered for a better article. We also offer a reward of 10,000 to the proprietor of any remedy showing half as many testimonials of genuine cures of Asthma and lung disease in the same length of time.

From George W. Martin, M. D., Graduate of From George W. Martin, M. D., Graduate of "University of New York," "Aylot's Suggical and Medical Institute," "Bellevne Hospital," and "New York Ophthalmic Hospital," late Surgeon in the Army, etc., and I. H. Stearns, M. D., formerly Surgeon National Military Asylum, Tegus, Maine:

Having examined the formula from which Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared, we recommend it as a safe and reliable medicine for the cure of coughs colds whoreing cough, asthered the cure of coughs, colds, whooping cough, asth

Cured Asthma when All Else Failed. I was troubled with Asthma for 12 years. Employed skillful physician of Boston without effect for good. I have felt nothing of this trouble since taking Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. B. FRANK SWAN, Boston.

From William Y. Bartlett, Postmaster for From William Y. Bartlett, Postmaster 107
Twenty-five years at Belgrade, Me.:
"I have been troubled with a severe cough for
nearly one year; have been treated by two of the
best physicians I could find; my case was considered past cure. The physcians did all they could
to care me, and considered my case a hopeless one.
Finally, as a last resort, I was advised to try
Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, to which I owe
my present health, which is as good as ever.

WM. Y. BARTLETT.

Two bottles of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam effected a cure in my family that four physicians failed to do. LIEUT. JOHN OSBORN, Boston, Mass.

I have had a troublesome cough for more than five years, and have had advice of three of the most skilled physicians, but I found nothing to relieve and cure me until I used Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.

MRS. GEO. A. ROBBINS, Riverside, Me. TRASH FLOODS THE MARKET.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM is fast aking the lead of the many bottles of trash that ow flood the market. SMITH, DOOLITTLE & SMITH, SMITH, DOOLITTLE & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, Boston.
Sold by all Respectable Druggists and dealersat
10c, 35c and 75c.
Trade supplied by Farrand, Williams & Co.
Detroit, Mich.



U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, Kane Co., Illi State where you saw this advertisement. my15eow6t

PROFIT

Jul

To the Editor In reading Interests of FARMER of give the pro culture. I which have tion. Just of fifteen ac sold last yes immediately of me is a v

by Capt. Me brandy and year amoun running the net profit of this land a acre. The v is now valu retails his bi bottle, and We were she valued at \$9 can vouch fe panion, Mr. good author pronounced At Lovati vineyard of ing, the graj

family had

A person

\$1,300.

patch of tw width, lying on the Salin worth of b patch, on th from which strawberry o much larger even four cr and they are a quart, who lower during acres of good portion of Sa can now be per acre. I of 174 acres. for grapes, v acre, with 1which will thrown in. SANTA CLAR.

A correspo The straw fickle as fort 50 varieties depend upor

Some of the experts have soil under al regards man rotted cow n well turned bone dust, s guano the be I can grow t for every go next, a very yielder. Sh few berries; of excellent pail every tir upon one ye ling is of ren its fruit wel ter, that was and previou about than a

Jersey Queen out poorly. Every year which come few come to coming straw Montclair, N account. whose judgm then strawbe one who has berries that l different the badly in other gets excited.

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pale cheeks dark, glossy, red within w no acidity, s to most peop sugar. The I considered the amount better than a under appar few Manches no show at a been a cause very poor th owing to sca termed. It thy of trial, their fruit lo expect it in s ture to vield when I think this fruit is s ed. I interv

on my way h port of short His 16,000 M thought, from tilizer, while and had as fi could be de more the stat of the State used for this

years ago of "The King

berry of large I have not se

Horticultural,

PROFIT OF FRUIT CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In reading over my article on the "Fruit Interests of California," published in the FARMER of June 19th., I see I omitted to give the profit to be derived from fruit culture. I can only give a few instances which have come under my own observation. Just east of me is a prune orchard of fifteen acres, the prunes from which sold last year for \$3,000, and \$4,000 was immediately bid by another party. West of me is a vineyard of forty acres owned by Capt. Merrythew. His sales of wine, brandy and grapes from his vineyard last year amounted to \$9,000. Expense of running the vineyard, \$2,500, leaving a net profit of \$6,500. The Captain bought acre. The vineyard, with all the fixtures, is now valued at \$35,000. The Captain retails his brandy at 75 cents the quart bottle, and his wine at 25 cents a bottle. We were shown six casks of wine brandy valued at \$900; we sampled the wine, and can vouch for its fine flavor. The brandy we left to the good judgment of our companion, Mr. E. Chope, of Detroit, who is good authority in such matters, and he pronounced it superb.

At Lovatto, Marin Co., I saw a small vineyard of six acres, of four years standing, the grapes from which sold after the \$1,300.

A person owning a small blackberry patch of two rods in length by one in on the Salinas valley, told me he sold \$50 worth of berries last season from this have been attended with such promising patch, on the ground. I have no data from which to give the profits of the tunity soon for repeating them in a more strawberry culture, but they are doubtless much larger than the above, as three and the present we shall speak of the aphis even four crops are raised in one season, and they are now selling at about 10 cents a quart, wholesale, and will not retail any lower during the season. Hundreds of acres of good grape land in the southeast portion of Santa Clara Co., near railroad, can now be bought at from \$65 to \$75 per acre. I saw a farm there yesterday of 174 acres, of nice gravelly soil, suitable for grapes, which can be had for \$65 per acre, with 140 acres of wheat and barley which will yield 20 bushels to the acre J. S. TIBBITS. thrown in. SANTA CLARA, June 26, '83.

The Newer Strawberries.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Times The strawberry is a fine fruit, but as fickle as fortune. I have tried more than regards manuring and cultivation. I find well turned in before planting, and fine yielder. Sharpless is fine, but gives but canthus, justicias, ferns, heliotropes, pefew berries; those, however, are large and tunias, begonias, mignonette, and many of excellent flavor. Crescent fills the other plants of soft texture, were unhurt pail every time, and for home use grows by being dipped in water at 140 degrees upon one year by year. Kentucky seed but the slightest rise beyond that point ling is of remarkably delicate flavor, of was followed by blackening of the leaves, od size, and yields fairly, and holds up and consequent disfigurement of the plant, its fruit wel from the ground. Manches- and at 150 deg. the process of killing comter, that was bragged of so much last year menced. About ten years ago we reportand previously has been more fussed ed in the Floral World that Fairy of Florabout than any other berry of late, is an ence roses, which are grown in quantities entire failure, having winter-killed, while in pots for market, could be best kept Mount Vernon and Champion came out clean by dipping in hot water, as at 120 without the loss of a plant, all being pur- deg. the plant is not injured, and every posely left exposed without covering. aphis upon it is destroyed. This simple Jersey Queen is no queen at all, but turns | method of removing vermin from plants

Every year there are some new kinds general adoption, in place of more trouble which come with much trumpeting, but some and more expensive plans. We few come to stay. Of the newest and the shall be glad of any aid our readers can coming strawberries, Mr. E. Williams, of afford towards the reduction to system of Montclair, N. J., sends me the following the facts of the case. To what extent can account. Mr. Williams is an expert we carry on an offensive warfare against whose judgment deserves confidence, but scale, red spider and all the rest of the litthen strawberries are strawberries, and the foes that plague us in the garden? This one who has had many experiences with question can be better answered by many berries that has been good here and in- than a few. It is eminently a question different there and positively behaved for those who have opportunity and a badly in other places will wait before he liking for experiments, and who can af gets excited. As the season for Summer ford to kill a few plants, if need be, to feet above the ground, need something planting will soon be here, it may be as make a sure test of the respective powers well to hear what can be said of new com- of enduring high temperatures by various petitors for favor and to try again. Of the orders and genera." newest berries. Mr. Williams writes:

"The first I have inspected this season is called Atlantic. The berry is of very regular, conical shape, of fair size, and ripens evenly, with no white noses or year in company with Prof. J. L. Budd. pale cheeks; flesh solid, and juicy; dark, glossy, crimson outside and deep red within when fully ripe, with little or taining what, if any, fruits of that counno acidity, sweet enough to be palatable try, are suitable to the climate and reto most people without any addition of quirements of the northern portion of sugar. The flower is perfect. The crop this country. He states that the names I considered a fair one for the soil and of fruits in Russia are hopelessly conthe amount of foliage, certainly much founded, so that it is very difficult to be better than a bed of Kentuckys alongside under apparently similar conditions. A to it in different parts of the country. The few Manchesters in the same field made leading apple of the Volga is the Anis, no show at all, for which there must have which is highly prized and yery largely been a cause, though I learn they are grown. It seems to be capable of endurvery poor this season in South Jersey, owing to scald or blight, as it is variously in latitude 55 there are 12 villages where termed. I think the Atlantic well wor- the peasant proprietors engage entirely in thy of trial, especially by those who ship apple growing, and the product of these their fruit long distances, and I should villages in a good season amounts to fifty expect it in stronger soil and higher cul- thousand dollars. This is the coldest ture to yield more and larger fruit; still, orchard region known, and the Anis is when I think of the caprices to which their hardiest tree. This Anis apple seems this fruit is subject, I may be disappoint- to comprise a number of varieties, one ed. I interviewed a large berry grower spoken of as the pink colored variety, anon my way home, who confirmed the re- other as the Blue Anis. The leading apport of short crops in Monmouth County. ple of the Russian Steppes is Antonovka. His 16,000 Manchester plants failed, he In the climate of Toula, latitude 54, thought, from using the Wilson as a fer- some 480 miles further north than the tilizer, while a neighbor used Sharpless city of Quebec, it is considered their harand had as fine a show of Manchesters as diest apple as well as the most productive. could be desired, thus confirming once It certainly is a most productive tree, more the statement made at the meeting sometimes yielding nearly half a ton of used for this purpose.

"The King of the North is another new found cherries of a hardy variety that

out his Superb. This I have regarded as each, and that entire trains of cars are tiem in subjection. the very best in quality of all his seed- sometimes loaded with the fruit and sent lings, and only hope the public will be to the markets; that indeed the chief in abls to grow them as well as he does dustry of this section is cherry culture.at a profit."

It might be said that Mr. Durand has been one of the most successful growers of seedling berries, of which his black Defiance of some years ago was a won derful good berry. But berries are like politicians-the favorite of to-day is nowhere to-morrow, and the unknown yesterday is in everybody's mouth to-day.

A Cheap Insecticide.

One of the greatest troubles in garden ing is caused by insects. There are few plants that are not assailed by one or more kinds that prey upon the leaves, flowers and roots. The Gardener's Magazine, treating this subject, says:

"Water is a cheap insecticide, insufficiently appreciated, but capable of more this land a few years since at \$200 per extended use than the majority of those who already believe in it are aware. It is quite certain that the best cultivation will not prevent the occurrence among the plants of such pests as aphis, red spider, mealy bug, and a few of their near relatives. Therefore it will not do to dismiss the subject of plant vermin by saying that good cultivation is a sufficient preventive, though it is unquestionably true that the most natural conditions for vigorous growth are also just those which keep vermin at a distance. We do not intend here to enter upon a general consideration of the subject, but to relate a family had used all they wanted, for few particulars of experiments that have been made at Stock Newington, with a view to determine the extent to which hot water may be employed for the destrucwidth, lying in the foot hills, bordering | tion of the insects which most commonly infest plants. The few experiments made results that we shall hope to find opporextended and systematic manner. For only, and as that is the most prevalent of plant pests, we trust that these remarks will be useful to many readers. It appears, then, that aphides quickly perish if covered with dust it is not for us to say immersed in water heated to 120 deg. F. We obtained from various sources plants crowd on fruit-trees generally don't like infested with green fly, and cleansed them by simple process of dipping. As the experiments were made in the month of February, we thought it probable that aphis might endure in June a temperature many degrees higher than that which proved fatal to them in the earlier and colder season. Hence it became desirable to ascertain the degree of heat the plants could endure in the dipping process. A number of herbaceous and soft-wooded plants were therefore subjected to the process of immersion in water heated to any of these propositions; at the same various degrees above 120. We found 50 varieties during the last six years, but that fuchsias were unharmed at 140 deg. depend upon two or three for my fruit. but at 150 deg. the young leaves were Some of the most highly commended by slightly injured. Calceolarias suffered at experts have totally failed upon my light 140 deg., but the plants were not killed, soil under all sorts of circumstances as though their soft tops perished. Pelargoniums were unhurt to 150, but the slightrotted cow manure the best of this kind, est rise beyond that figure killed the soft wood and the young leaves completely. bone dust, superphosphate, or Peruvian | Chinese Primulas were injured to any rise guano the best fertilizers. The varieties beyond 140 deg., and this at last proved I can grow to profit are Champion, first, to be the most general maximum. and for every good quality; Mount Vernon is may be cited as a rule for observance next, a very vigorous grower and prolific | Centaureas, sedums, saxafrages, thyrsa-

Russian Fruits.

The Canadian Horticulturist condenses

the report of Hon. Chas. Gibb. who last

visited Russia for the purpose of ascer-

certain as to the variety by the name given

ing a climate of 58 deg. below zero, and

mate of latitude 54 on the Volga. He

Care of Trees After Being Trans

parts are cut away and the sprouts allow-

ed to take their places. When ripe the

flesh of the cherry is a purplish red, the

skin a reddish black, and the flavor a rich

mingling of sweet and acid. Mr. Gibb

sees no reason why these cherries may not

tral Russia, chiefly of the prune family.

dwarfish in habit, more like bushes than

suckers. The Horticulturist, after exam

ination of the report, is inclined to believe

that we may hope to find both apple and

cherry in Russia that will be adapted to

our cooler parts of Canada, but that in

pears and plums they have little to offer

Fruit Along Roads.

We find the following in the agricul-

tural department of the Germantown

"It is singular that along dusty road-

sides there is generally an abundance of

fruit, and this abundance is usually in

proportion to the quantity of dust. Not

only is the fruit abundant, but the leaves

are generally remarkably healthy; and

blighted or a seriously diseased tree,

when they have been covered with road-

side dust. If there are any doubters let

them see for themselves. This has been

frequently noted in regard to old pear.

trees in gardens along roadsides; but as to

the cherry it was very striking, especially

low-headed pie-cherries, which are more

easily covered with dust than trees of

larger size. The trees do not seem to

We do not pretend to account for this

it. It is supposed that the plant breathes

through its leaves-how it does this when

It may be that the minute insects which

fruit diseases come from minute fungi,

which develop on the leaves and branches,

and soon cover the whole surface, destroy

ing tissues as they go. It may be that

absolutely dry dust falling on these

minute juicy little plants, may suck the

moisture out of them and leave them high

time it is curious to note that these dust-

covered fellows should always do so

mind it in the least.

Telegraph:

planted. Trees that are not on cultivated land should receive especial care until they have been set more than two years. Trees that do well the first year often die the of danger they receive no especial care. they need particular attention the second year. In our climate the sun is very hot menced. and we often have long continued dry weather, sometimes so long as to dry the earth below the roots of trees that have is checked by a hard baked crust on top, below to supply water in sufficient quantities to keep life in the tree.

To keep the soil in a condition to rapid ly draw the moisture from below, the is, we are quite satisfied, capable of very top should be either well cultivated, or well shaded; the latter may be best done by mulching, if done before the dry weather commences. The mulch should if possible be applied early in the spring. It is wonderful what a difference it makes in the moisture of the soil, whether it he well mulched or left exposed to bake in the sun.

Trees that stand where they are exposed to the hot sun, and which have no lateral branches to protect the trunk for several more than cultivation or mulching; they need to have something to prevent the hot sun from shining on the trunks. This can easily be done by winding around the trunk coarse matting, leaving it loose enough for the air to circulate freely.

During the first year after a tree be set, if the land is not to be cultivated, water should be applied during dry weather twice a week, and when applied it should be in quantities to moisten the earth several feet from each tree. It is rarely necessary to stake a tree except in very exposed positions; but when staking is resorted to, great care should be taken to prevent the limbs and trunk from chafing. by winding matting where they touch the stakes. Trees that are mulched rarely ever require watering the second year, but sometimes in a season of protracted drouth it would be good policy to water them occasionally, in fact in very dry places it is sometimes necessary to do so to save the life of the tree.-Massachusetts Ploughman.

Horticultural Notes.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Ohio Farmer says a strong steel-bladed case knife makes one of the most simple, light, cheap and excellent mile south of here. I shall go and see if weeding tools.

wet with wood ashes, to save them from the that the place is selected before the swarm ravages of the fly. This he does two or three times a week, till the danger is over.

FRUIT men all say the best way to treat trees infested with borers is to remove the earth of the State Horticultural Society a few fruit. He also found some varieties of about the base of the trunk. Fill up the ho! regard to the matter before. years ago of the potency of the variety pear sufficiently hardy to endure the cli- low after freezing weather is well under way.

It is objected against the ailantus trees berry of large size and acid character, but were grown in great abundance; that in that the blossoms of 'he staminate trees have I have not seen it in bearing yet. I learn the cherry districts of Valdimer there are a very fetid odor, and also that it suckers abun- Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." \$1.

that Mr. Durand has also decided to let many orchards comprising 15,000 trees duntly, requiring constant supervision to keep

A SATIRICAL horticulturist who has been often disappointed describes the raspberry as a delicious fruit which possesses the disadvantage The trees are bush form, and when they of never bearing until the second year, and al become too old to bear profitably, the old | ways dying the first.

> THE Gardeners' Monthly says that a little windmill, such as some boys can make with a jack-knife, will keep birds out of a cherry tree in case a tiny bell is attached to it. It is better than a stuffed cat or an imitation hawk

be profitably grown in the Province of E. L. STURTEVANT says he has found strong Quebec. He also found plums in Cenbacco water a remedy for the cabbage flea beetle, Hallica strilolata, the little black bug or These plum trees, like the cherry, are very flea which is so destructive to young plants of turnip, radish and cabbage. The decoction must be made strong. This tobacco water is trees. They are usually grown from of no avail with the striped bug or cucumbe beetle. Corncobs diped in coal tar, or in turpentine and kerosene seemed to drive away a large proportion of the beetles.

> It is usually supposed thatet stripe as onsru apples are caused by the flower being fertilized with pollen from a russet apple tree, and tha the frequent and peculiar red streaks on white apples are caused in the same way. Professor Beal has been experimenting on the crossing of apples and he finds that he cannot produce these markings by this means. He concludes that they are only sports, and that an apple cannot probably be improved or affected by the act of fertilizing with pollen from another flower.

E. P. Roz says that the best soil for strawberries is a rich, moist well-drained we do not remember an instance of a loam, and a heavy clay is better than sand or gravel. Next to irrigation, which is often impos sible and most in instances expensive, fertility and deep culture are the best means of keeping land moist. He also says that the Manchester. with Lim, has exhibited one marked peculiarity -the original plants seem always to die out in one year. There seems to be scarcely anything left of those set out last spring. They made vigorous runners which are now well loaded with blossoms, but the plants from which they sprang have almost disappeared. Bidwell and Sharpless plants, on the contrary, which for three or four years have been allowed to throw out all the runners they would, are again green curious fact, but rest with simply stating and vigorous this spring. He is inclined to think that the Manchester will require resetting every year.

I would say to my friends and all who chance to read this, that I have used Adam. dust; indeed, people do say that it is to son's Botanic Cough Balsam in my family for a long time, and consider it a very valuable destroy insects that chickens so love to cover themselves with dust. Again, medicine. It cures when all other remedies fail; and I would cheerfully recommend it to some people have a notion that many those afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, etc. E. S. GETCHELL, Boston.

Apiarian.

and dry. We do not pretend to discuss DO BEES SELECT LOCATIONS BEFORE SWARMING?

LANSING, July 7, '83.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I send you this interesting letter of Mr. F. E. Delano's, one of our graduates, and a farmer at Oxford, Mich. A case almost identical is reported from England. This seems to prove that scouts are sent out before swarming to preempt the future home, and that clustering just after second, because supposing them to be out the swarm issues, is not to give time to look up a home, but more probably to It is very well understood that a tree give the queen, which has not tried her must be looked after the first year, but not wings for months—possibly years—a brief understood as well as it should be, that rest after the short flight, from hive to cluster, before the longer one is com-A. J. Cook.

OXFORD, June 24, '83.

To Prof. A. J. Cook. As you are now interested in imparting een set but a few years. As a tree full what is known about the "little busy of leaves exhales a very large quantity of bee" to those who are still nervous about water every day, the roots, to keep the shaking hands with them, and still more tree full, exhaust the moisture from the so about having them tenants of the same soil so rapidly that when capillary action house, I will tell you of an interesting occurance that has taken place here, and there is not enough moisture drawn from in which a swarm of bees are especially interested. We are engaged in rebuilding a part of our house; the upright has not been torn down, and on the side where we are putting up new part the joists run through the wall. There happened to be some holes next to the ends of two or three: Friday afternoon it was very warm; for a long time I had noticed that there were bees around the house, and had made some casual remarks concern ing them, but paid no attention other wise to their continual hum. Finally we looked around and found that to all appearances a swarm of bees had gone into the house under the chamber floor. As a swarm of bees make considerable noise when they fly, and as we had heard no unusual or increased amount of humming, we concluded that they must have come when we were at dinner. Again, we could hardly credit that conclusion. for it was half-past three before we had heard a bee at all. That night all we could do was to make conjectures concerning their arrival. The mystery was satisfactorily explained about nine o'clock Saturday morning. About halfpast eight we noticed that there was not a bee around, so did not know but that they had left. Well, they had, but not for good, for about nine the swarm really came, and this time they made noise enough. It was a big swarm, too. Now for the conclusion: The bees that came Friday were either a scouting party sent in advance, or else they came to clean out and make ready, which, I do not know; but think probably the place had been selected before, and that this regiment had been sent on to make ready for the swarm, for they were very busy until night. Then Saturday morning the regiment went back and piloted the

swarm to the new found home. Whether the swarm came direct here from the hive or not I do not know. There are bees kept three quarters of a a swarm left there Saturday morning.

This is positive proof in this case, and An English gardener dusts his turnips when I suppose it is so in all or most at least, go to it. I have been minute in my description because the circumstance was interesting, and I never remember of reading or hearing anything positive in

Yours respectfully,

Catarrh of the Bladder. Stinging irritation, inflammation, all Kidney

The Drones. G. M. Doolittle, in the Bee Journal,

"As spring arrives, and the hive becomes populous with bees, their instinct leads them to obey the divine command, 'to multiply and replenish the earth.' To this end they commence preparations for swarming, the first of which is the depositing of drone eggs in the drone cells

by the queen.

young queens.'

"Soon after this, the embryo queen cells are started, and if the secretion of nectar is good, the queen deposits eggs in these as soon as the population is sufficiently increased to warrant a division of their numbers. The eggs are not usually deposited in the queen-cells till the drones are hatched quite plentifully. When the time comes for swarming, which is as a rule when the first queen-cell is capped, the bees rush out en masse, including the old queen, and one-eighth or more of the drones. Many seem to suppose that no drones go with the first swarm having the old queen, claiming it is unnecessary, and for this reason it is said that 'the

drones remain in the hive to fertilize the

"As there is plenty of drones hatching at this time, there is no need of all of them remaining, which are hatched, as it will still be seven days before the first young queen leaves her cell, and then from five to eight days before she takes her 'wedding flight;' making 12 to 15 days. during which time one half of the drone which were in the cells at the time the swarm issued will have hatched. I am well aware that a far greater number of drones go with a swarm having an unfertile queen than with a swarm having an old fertile one, for a greater necessity for them exists; still, the old queen is always liable to accident, which might occur soon after a few eggs were deposited in the worker cells, being built by the bees; in such a case they could rear a queen, but no drones; hence, if none went with them, their young queen would prove of no value. Nature is very provident in all her ways, and the instinct of the bees leads them to prepare for any case of emergency.

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Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment snorthing, cooling, cleansing, healing, strengthening and relieves soreness, swellings and painfulnjuries as soon as it is thoroughly applied. Also a veterinary curative in kicks, calks, galls, scratches, sore teats and caked bag, it having no equals in curative properties. Flies will not trouble flesh wounds where

Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment is used. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents, or forwarded by mail on receipt of price. Dr. H. Sharpsteen, proprietor, Marshall, Mich., who answers all inquiries promptly. Druggists please send to the laboratory for print.

Send to the laboratory for print.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the first day of March, A. D. 1880, executed by Charles A. Towar and Almira R. Towar, his wife, of Springwells, Wayne County, Michigan, to Mary Knoch and Fritz Knoch, of the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and recorded on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1880, at 9:20 o'clock A. M., in liber 157 of mortgages, on page 102, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Fritz Knock and Mary Knoch to Joseph Kuhn, by indenture dated August 24, 1880, and recorded March 16, 1883, in liber 21 of assignments of mortgages, on page 412 in the aforesaid Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of two hundred and five dollars and 34-100 cents, (\$203 34-100), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County o' Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain piece and parcel of land lying in the township of Nankin, Connty of Wayne and State of Michigan, known as the Inkster Mill property, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by the Michigan Central Rallroad, on the east by the town line, on the south by land formerly owned by Sims, and on the west by Reynolds' place, the same being two (2) acres on the E. ½ of the N. B. ½ of section 25, town 2, south of range 9 east, located in the angle formed by said railroad and the costs and expenses allowed by MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas

Dated Detroit, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1889.
JOSEPH KUHN,
WILLIAM LOOK, Assignee of Mortgagees
Attorney for Assignee.

Notice of Limited Partnership. Notice is hereby given that Thomas S. Farniss and Henry A. Cleland, who respectively reside in the City of Detroit. Wayne County, Michigan, have formed a limited partnership under and par-uant to the statutes of the State of Michigan in such case made and provided, and that the terms of said partnership are as follows, to wit: First—The name or firm under which said partnership business is to be conducted is Thomas S. Furniss and Company. Second—The general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the manufacture and sale of druggists' specialties, and the principal place of business of said partnership is to be at Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan. Third—The names and respective places of residence of the general and special partners are as follows, viz.: Thomas S. Furniss, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, who is the general partner, and Henry A. Cleland, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, who is the special partner. Fourth—The amount of capital stock contributed to the common stock by said special partner, Henry A. Cleland, is the sum of three thousand dollars. Fifth—Said partnership is to commence on the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1883, and is to terminate on the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1888.

Dated Detroit, June 21, 1883. of June, A. D. 1888.

Dated Detroit, June 21, 1883.

THOMAS S. FURNISS.

State Journal of Agriculture. ▲ Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

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tered, or procuring a money order, otherwise we cannot be responsible for the money. P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office,

would confer a favor by having their letters regis

150 Nassau St., New York Che Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture. DETROIT, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1883.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week were 22,990 bu., and the shipments were 74,762. The stocks now held a slight decline, July being now quoted at in this city amount to 732,041 bu., against 504c, August at 514c, September at 514c, 738,078 last week, and 124,086 the corres- and October at 515c. The weather has ponding week in 1882. The visible supply | not improved to any great extent, but the of this grain on June 30 was 19,418,915 bu, few bright days of last week were thought against 20,240,434 bu the previous week to be the beginning of a much needed and 10,555,446 bu at the corresponding date in 1882. This shows a decrease from the however, by clouds and rain, and a amount in sight the previous week of 821,519 bu. The exports for Europe for time enough to mature a good corn crop, the week were 966,346 bu., against 683,-562 bu the previous week, and for the imperil a large portion of the crop in this past eight weeks 6,044,821 bu, against 4,-761,612 for the corresponding eight weeks | There is less disposition to sell among

The market has recovered somewhat tion in yield as well as in quality. The from the depression of ten days ago, but market has also been strengthened by the is still anything but firm or active. Receipts have dropped to very small proportions, but apparently all that is needed. We do not look for any activity in wheat until the outcome of the new crop has been fully decided, and upon its results will depend of course the price which the stocks now on hand as well as the new crop will realize. Dealers are therefore not at all anxious to invest their money, and business is confined entirely to the immediate wants of the trade-Stocks are still large for this time of the Yesterday the market was dull and

slow, and under the influence of unfavorable reports from Chicago the market declined 1½c per bu. on spot No. 1.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from June 15th to July 9d:

	No.1	No. 2.	No. 3	No. 2	No. 8
_	white.	white.	white.	red.	red.
Jun 15			8314	1 15	1 08
" 16	1 07%	97	82	1 14	1 08
4 18	1 0634	931/2	79%	1 13%	1 081/4
" 19	1 061/4	94	78	1 13	
" 20	1 0616	96	80	1 131/2	
" 21	1 0616	9516	801/4	1 1216	1 051/2
** 22	1 061/4	941/2	80	1 1216	1 05
" 23	1 05%	94	89	1 1216	
" 25	1 041/2	94	7814	1 121%	1 03
" 26	1 04	92%	77	1 101/4	
66 27	1 031/4	921/2	76	1 10	
44 28	1 021/2	9134	75	1 10	98
" 29	1 0116	91	75	1 0816	97
·· 30	1 011%	92	76		
July 2		92	76	1 08	0 00
" 3			76	1 071/4	
4 4				/5	
6 5					
6 6	1 001%	91	76	1 05%	
	1 031/4	921/4	76	1 0616	
4 9		92	751/4	1 071/2	961/2
Rejected w	heat so	ld vector			
one week pr	meat bu	4 COL	uny at	are be	u

five or six. It will, therefore, be a good Futures were very quiet, but little doing time to clear off any held on hand in exin any of the deals. Nothing was done cess of probable requirements. In New in July wheat, which was entirely neglected. The following table gives the slow. Quotations there are as folclosing prices of the various deals each day during the past week: 441@45c; No. 1 white, 52c; Western white

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Tuesday			1 041/2	
Wednesday	****	****	****	
Thursday				
Friday		1 031/2	1 05	1 071/2
Saturday	****	1 04	1 06	1 081/4
Monday	1	03% 1	05%	1 071/2

The press contains column after column of the most contradictory reports in regard to the new crop, and it would puzzle the most expert calculator after reading them over to form anything of an opinion of what the crop is likely to be. The winter wheat crop in the United States will be considerably deficient when compared with the fine crop of 1882, but the output has now better promise than a month ago. The deficiency may be fifty millions to eighty millions bushels. The spring wheat crop has good promise, with an expected output estimated by some as high as 130,000,000 bushels, against 115,-000,000 bushels in 1882. The wheat crop of the Pacific Coast will be large. The Canada wheat crop does not promise so well as last year. The winter wheat crop of 1882 was 386,472,300 bushels. The estimated acreage of the winter wheat crop of 1883 is 27,734,200 acres, including 3,839,000 for California and Oregon. It is yet to be determined how much of this area has been winter-killed and plowed up. The estimate has been recently made as high as one million acres. The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the crop of this State at 29,000,000, which is from four to five millions too high. In the case of Illinois and Ohio it is equally as much ont of the way.

Recent reports to the London Daily News say:

"The inhabitants of various Russia Provinces are aghast at the desolating progress of the plague of locusts. In telligence from the government of Charktelligence from the government of Chark off that in that district the locust are swarming over and utterly destroying the crops of a fertile tract of 50,000 also in the district of Novokapersch in the government of Voroneschki and in the neighborhood of Taganrog, the same frightful destruction of crops is going on. Regretic measures are being taken in Novokapersch to check the plague, and have voted 25,000 roubles and the Governor is present in person. In Taganrog the grain and locusts have been burne to stop the work of the destroyers. From glebok the intelligence is lament able. The locusts in this tract are ravag-ing some 70,000 acres. Six thousand soldiers were sent to crush out the cents per pound has already been marked off the recent top asking rate, and the

ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as feeling is growing that the safest plan ap parent is a gradual shading until a ship compared with those of one week previ-

July 9.
per cental.

Flour, extra State..... 12s. 0 d.
Wheat, No. 1 white..... 8s. 6 d.
do White Michigan. 8s. 9 d.
do Spring No. 2.... 9s. 0 d.
do Western new... 8s. 10 d. per cental 12s. 0 d. 8s. 8 d. 8s. 9 d. 9s. 5 d. 9s. 0 d. previous week, and 524,093 lbs. two weeks COEN AND OATS.

the close of the week showing increased

activity in the trade, with higher values.

No. 2 spot sold there at 501@50%c per bu.

the same figures as were ruling one week

ago. In futures, however, there has been

improvement. These were followed,

decided fall in temperature. There is yet

but a few days more of rain will seriously

State, and probably in some others also.

holders, who begin to fear a great reduc-

continued activity of exporters, who are

taking the cereal in quantities far in ex-

this demand. In Liverpool on Saturday

new mixed American corn was quoted at

one week previous, with a steady market.

The receipts of oats in this market the

past week were 3,156 bu., and the ship-

ments were nothing. The visible supply

of this grain on June 30 was 4,005,007 bu.,

against 1,848,210 bu. at the corresponding

date in 1882. Stocks in this city Satur-

day amounted to 18,188 bu., against

27,127 bu. the previous week, and 12,184

bu. at the same date last year. The visible

supply shows a decrease during the week

of 340,485 bu. Oats have suddenly be-

come stronger, to the astonishment of

month, owing to the near approach of the

harvest and the assurances of a large

yield of this grain. Quotations in this

38c for No. 2 mixed. The Chicago mar-

is also active, firm and higher, and it is

hinted that a "corner" in July oats is in

progress. If so, it will account for the

unexpected strength shown the past few

days in other markets. Cash No. 2 mixed

361, August at 291c, and September

28%c. If the reports about the "corner'

sell higher this month than for the next

York the market is reported firm but

lows: No. 3 white, 411@42c; No. 2 white

44@45c; State white, 45@52c; No. 2

mixed 401@401c; No. 1 mixed, 41c; West-

ern mixed, 37@43c; No. 2 Chicago, 411c

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter has not improved any the pas

week, and 15@16c P Ib are the best rates

for the finest lots of the offerings;

now and then a particularly choice pack-

dull at 10@14c ? tb. Some choice cream-

ery has been sold at 20@21c P tb. The

outlook is not favorable for any improve

ment at present, nor do dealers regard

any advance in values probable while the

intensely warm weather of last week is

likely to be repeated. The Chicago mar

ket is reported fairly steady for the upper

grades, at a shade lower prices than

week ago, white off grades are weak and

neglected. Quotations there are as fol-

lows: Fancy creamery, 21@22c; fair to

choice do, 18@20c; choice dairy, 15@17c;

fair to good do, 13@14c; common grades

11@12c. The New York market has also

declined, and is far from being active at

the reduced rates. The warm weather of

last week made purchasers very conserva

tive, and they took only what was needed

for actual wants. Quotations on nev

State stock in that market are as fol-

lows: Fancy creamery, 23c; extra do, 211

@22c; choice do, 20@21c; fair to good do,

19@194c; ordinarydo, 17@174c; fancy tubs

and pails, 20@211c; fine do, 20c; good

do. 17@19c; and fair do. 15@16c P to

Quotations on new western are as follows:

rv to fair.

The N. Y. Daily Bulletin, in its weekly

"Business on the butter market ha

been very dull, with a gradual weakening of values all around. The narrow line of

demand from all quarters, warm weather and further liberal receipts have fully

neutralized any hopes there may have been entertained of a 'bullish' character

and with the accumulation looming up

holders exhibit nervousness. A good two

fuller and fuller on every failure to res

Vestern imitation creamery, choice ...

Western factory, best current make...
Western factory, fair to good......
Western factory, ordinary.....

review of the market, says:

are correct, it is probable that oats will

previous. Cheese has ruled dull and heavy, a The receipts of corn in this market the though quotations on choice State makes past week were 6,754 bu., and the are unchanged. For the choicest ful shipments were 969 bu. The visible cream State 111c is paid, and for the sesupply in the country on June 30 amounted cond quality 101@11c. Ohio cheese is to 13,068,984 bu. against 6,965,867 bu at the selling to some extent at 91@10c & lb, and same date last year. The export clearances some choice New York at 111@12c. The for Europe the past eight weeks were Chicago market is also dull, with the out-10,194,449 bu, against 1,427,154 bu. for the look unpromising. Quotations there are corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The as follows: Full cream cheddars, P lb., visible supply shows a decrease during the 9@91c; full cream flats, 91@10c; flats week of 1,565,593 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 46,596 bu., against skims, 31@41c; low grades, 1@3c P lb. 48,101 bu last week, and 31,551 at the cor responding date in 1882. In the early one of depression. The only stock t' part of the week the market was depressed and weak, with values tending downfirmness is the very choicest, entirely free wards. Towards the close there was a from the slightest blemish in either make, decided improvement in the condition of flavor or color. Other grades are weak the market, part of the decline in prices and buyers generally manage to secure being recovered. No. 2 corn was in de-Quotations in that market mand, and sold at 491@491c per bu., new high mixed at 54c per bu. on Saturday. Seventeen cars of the former grade changed hands. The course of the Chicago market was much the same as our own.

for a continuation."

The exports of butter from American

ports for the week ending June 30 were

414,348 tbs., against 391,102 tbs. the

concessions. Quotations in that market
are as follows:
State factory, fancy 101/4@101/2
State factory, prime 912@ 9%
State factory, fair to good 834@ 914
State factory, ordinary 716@ 81/2
Ohio flats, choice: 81/2@ 9
Ohio flats, good to prim 71/2@ 8
Creamery skims, choice 6 @ Creamery skims, good 5 @ 5½
Creamery skims, faire 4 @ 4½
Skims, pour 2 @ 3
The N. Y. Bulletin of Saturday says of

the market:

"As noted before, the main cause of the trouble is the immature character of the cheese offering, too many factories hav ing continued to ship close to the hoop each maker evidently afraid that his neighbor would sell out at a little the bes rate, and thus we have been flooded with green, uncured stock which no one ap pears satisfied with, even after they suc ceed in getting an immense slaughter or cost. Furthermore, shippers have this week commenced to feel the influence of the recent heavy exports, and as the cheese comes under examination in the foreign markets advices are wired back that of th kind thus far seen there is quite enough en route, and that either a decided improvement in quality or heavy shading on cost must form basis for further shipments. The chances are that the bulk of the arrivals will again be taken, but the close is unsettled, with only strictly fancy sustained and the balance of stock weak and irregular, with white rather forced for sale."

cess of those of last year at this date. The The exports of cheese from all Ameri-New York market has also stiffened under can ports for the week ending June 30th foot up 7,672,392 fbs., against 7,560,568 ths. the previous week, and 6,049,987 two 5s. 11d., the same figures as were ruling weeks ago.

The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 52s. per cwt. for choice American cheese, a decline of 3s. per cwt. from the rates ruling a week ago.

WOOL. The wool market in this State has now been open for about three weeks, and we cannot as yet see that there has been any appreciation in values such as usually takes place after the season has fairly opened. There is no doubt but that there those who looked for lower prices this is a firmer feeling among holders, and that the top price is more readily obtained by sellers than two weeks ago, but that is all that can be said. There is also more market are 40c per bu. for No.2 white, and disposition apparent among manufacturers to lay in stocks at prevailing low rates than was apparent some weeks ago, they having arrived at the conclusion that a stock of wool laid in at present prices cannot, in the nature of things, prove a poor investment. Washed wool is selling are quoted in that market at 364c per bu. in the interior at a range of 28@32c per In futures July delivery are selling at th., with 30c the average price. Now in Boston Michigan X is selling at 35c per lb As the cost of laying down wool in Boston is from 3@34c per lb., even if Michigan deeces were all to grade X wool, there would be a fair margin of profit for the dealers. But here is where the point comes in: A good fleece of wool, such as s produced on our best grade flocks, conains a certain amount of delaine wool which sells at 40@42c per lb., and certain amount of what is denominated No. 1 clothing wool, worth 39@41c, and the balance is classed as X. The stapler sorts these grades out, and they are sold to the manufacturer for just what they are, while the price received for the X grade is the ruling one in governing the price paid to the wool-grower. The fact is the grower should have his wool graded and sold in the market for just what it is The more of the high priced grades it contained the more money he would age is taken at 17c, while off grades are receive, while the ill-conditioned fleeces of the careless wool-grower would only bring what they are worth. If a farmer is enterprising enough to grade up his sheep to a high standard, and grow a fine quality of wool, he should have the benefit of it. At present his wool only goes to help the general average of th purchases made by the wool-buyer. A proper method of buying wool on its

> the manufacturer, and encourage farmer to grow a better quality of wool. The Boston wool market shows an im provement in the demand from manufacturers, and the sales have exceeded those for the corresponding week in 1882 by nearly half a million pounds. The sales the past week were 1,647,600 tbs. of domestic and 83,000 lbs. of foreign, a total of 1.730.600 lbs., against 1.308.800 lbs. for the same week last year. The Bulletin of that city gives the following table of prices this year as compared with those ruling at same date in 1882:

merits would benefit the wool-grower an

July 6, 1883. July 6, 1882 38@40 43@44 35@ 45@46 40@42 40@41 44@46 Ohio X delaine ... In its review of the market that paper

"There has been a little better mov ment in Texas wools, with sales of short fine Texas at 24@25c, longer staple at 26@ 271c, and medium wools at 24@28c. Very choice \$-blood Kentucky and Indiana has 32c, and Georgia wool at 27@271c Wools have come forward pretty freely from Missouri and Kansas, but are said to be a little backward in some of the territories. One or two commission houses have just received their first con signment from Montana. The heavy rains are also considered to have some effect in dampening the clip and delaying shipments in Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio.

"New washed fleeces just received in

35c for Michigan; 37c for Ohio X; 39@40c for Ohio XX; 40@42c for fine delaine; 40 @41c for No. 1 clothing; and 43@45c for No. 1 combing. Dealers are generally disposed to meet buyers at these figures, except for such lots as their consignors have instructed them to hold." ping basis can be reached. Advices from the country report the product large in all sections, and everything favorable

Included in the sales of domestic fleeces in that market were 144,000 lbs. Ohio X and above at 36@37c; 11,000 lbs. XX Ohio at 39@40c; 36,000 ths Michigan X at 35@ 36c; 6,800 lbs No. 1 Ohio at 40c; 88,300 lbs various fleeces at 35@41c; 800 lbs coarse and No. 2 fleeces at 28@35c. The sales of combing and delaine fleeces comprised 18,800 lbs Ohio fine delaine at 40@41c 13,000 lbs unwashed delaine at 25@27c 11,700 ibs medium combing at 40@43c; 58,000 lbs Kentucky combing, principally

at 271c. As to the New York market, our old friend, the U. S. Economist, appears to slightly skimmed, 5@6c; common to fair have scared off buyers, and business is nearly at a stand-still. What is New In New York the feeling in the trade is York's loss is Boston's gain, however. and the latter market becomes more and maintains its position with any degree of more important each year. The Econo-

mist savs: "The new clip seems to drag every where. Growers want more than wool is worth, and good money does not go out as freely as usual. The noble army of wool buyers, who yearly absorb so much of Eastern capital in wild purchases of wool, find that they cannot do as freely with money as usual. Ohio growers have had to yield in their demands, and in had to yield in their demands, and in California and Texas prices are softening more or less, particularly on trashy wool. * * * * Two years of constant loss and a new tariff taking off equal to 3 cents a pound on fine clothing grades are two causes for slow operations, let alone the fact that so much machinery is now idle. We fancy the fight will be stubborn, as all rties feel ugly about it and do not feel like handling wool at no profit."

The Commercial Bulletin takes a de cidedly different view of the situation, and appears to look for brighter prospects before long. It says:

"Indeed to those of any experience and memory at all the present is not the worst market they have ever been called upon to chronicle by a great deal, either as to sales or tone, and in view of some of the sales or tone, and in view of some of the "bear" reports it looks as though there was a determined effort to present matters in the bluest light possible by those who take any 'good fellows' as their author-Manufacturers are evidently short stock, the cost of wool is unquestionably low, and with the turn into the last must soon revive into better proportions. Some trading has taken place in Ohio and Michigan at rates tending to show that concessions on the part of both buyers and sellers have brought an operating

From our State exchanges we have compiled the following summary of SALES IN THE INTERIOR.

The Dowagiac Republican quotes wool at 28 to 35 cents; unwashed, 18 to 22 cents. At Mason about 151,000 lbs. of wool have

At Quincy some fifty thousand pounds have been purchased, at prices ranging from 28 to 30

Pontiac Gazette: Quite a quantity of wool being marketed here, at prices ranging from

Tecumseh Herald: Wool comes in slowly. Prices range from twenty-eight to thirty

Portland Observer: About thirty-five thou-sand pounds of wool have been bought here. Prices range from twenty-eight to thirty-one

At Allegan about 110,000 pounds have been purchased, with prices ranging from 28 to 32 ecnts per pound, the latter only paid in a few

Lowell Journal: A large amount of wool has been marketed here within the past week, at prices ranging from twenty-eight to thirty-Lapeer Democrat: Wool is being marketed at a lively rate in Lapeer, the first grades running from 28 to 30 cents, while the unwashed

only command 28 to 20s. Howell Republican: Over 200 loads of wool re offered here on the 2d and rates

from 28 to 33 cents. High rates are dustrong competition on the part of buyers. The Flint Globe says there were over 100 loads of wool offered for sale in that city on June 30th, much grumbling over prices, and some loads hauled home again. Prices range

Mason Democrat: A large amount of wool has been marketed in this city during the past week, prices being considerably firmer and slightly advanced. Unwashed wool has brought 18 to 20 cents, washed wool, 23 to 30 cents, and a few extra choice clips have sold for 31 to 32 cents. About one hundred thousand pounds

THE GOYER BROS., of Armada, Macomi County, write us that in the second volume of the Merino Sheep Register, just issued, the ram Zack Chandler 169, bred by L. P. Clark of Addison, Vt., is registered as owned by Mr. J. C. Thompson of Romeo, when in reality he is jointly owned by Mr. Thompson and the Goyer

Mr. Sol. Cook of Almont sends us som samples of wool from the fleece of a grade buck owned by him. The fleece was of 357 days growth, and weighed 32 lbs.; the buck weighed 133 lbs. after being sheared. The samples sent have a length of staple of 23 inches, carry a fair amount of oil of good color, and well distributed. There should be a large amount of delaine wool in the fleece.

A CORRESPONDENT at Holt, Ingham County, writes: "The weather for the oast eight weeks has been most unfavorable for farming. Corn is looking hard and in a good many cases will be a failure Haying has commenced, but under un favorable circumstances-cannot get time to wilt the hay before it is soaked again If hay tedders are of any value we expect to know it this year. Wheat is rusting badly. Pasture is very abundant. Apples will be scarce in this region; peaches a fair crop; cherries scarce; strawberries have been a good crop."

From three different counties in the State we have received samples of heads of wheat which have been partially killed out, but what the cause was, a careful examination failed to disclose. The head will be partially dead, of a dull brown color, the kernels in which are badly shrunken, the other part of the head being green and healthy looking. It is the middle of the head in some instances that has been killed, and in others it is either the upper or lower part of it. We have sent samples of the heads to Prof. Beal for examination.

A branch of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad is being extended from a point a little west of Farwell into the pine woods. It is aimed at a large quantity of pine lumber.

WOOL AND THE TARIFF. How the Evening News is Pulling th

Wool Over the Eyes of Its Readers. On Friday last the Evening News pub-

lished the following extract from the Saginaw Herald: "The effect of a low tariff, or a tariff for

revenue only, is now seen and experienced by the farmer in the wool market, and ought to convince the most blatant free trade advocate of the impracticability of their theory. The wool-growing industry, which was assuming a very prominent place among our industries, has received a thrust by the reduction of the tariff, from which it will not soon recover even should the tariff be restored.

It then proceeded to pulverize the Herald in the following masterly style:

"There are just three allegations in the above utterance of our esteemed contemporary, and there are also precisely three nis-statements of fact.
"1. The effect of a low tariff cannot

possibly be seen or experienced in the wool market at present, for there is no low tariff in existence. The tariff on such wool as our farmers bring to market is 20 and 30 cents per pound for washed and scoured respectively. At the prices which have been obtained at any time during the last 12 months or more, this is equivalent to 110 to 166 per cent on foreign wool, and is therefore absolutely prohibtory against all foreign wool which come into competition with our domestic product. In other words, it would cost from 38 cents a pound upwards, besides the freight, to lay down a pound of foreign wool in our market in competition with the demestic article and the domestic article, and our own wool has not been sold at that price in three years. Wool at this time last year averaged about 33 cents. It is now at 28 to 30 cents, but the change in the tariff has had absolutely nothing to do with its depression, as any body can see for himself who gives the slightest attention to the subject. The tariff might be still further reduced per cent without seriously affecting the price of wool so far as foreign competi-tion is concerned. The foreign wool which has actually been imported has been used, not in competition with the domestic wool, but for the purpose of mixing with it in order to work it up into cloth. The more wool is brought in for that purpose the more of our own wool is used, the greater the demand and the higher the price.

2. The thrust which the wool growing

industry has received is one which it re-ceives regularly every year about clip-ping time, and which has this year been and the mills are choked up. Under the stimulus of tariff the industry has been over developed, and the periodical collapse which economists predict as a nec-essary and inevitable consequence of tariff has come on again. The mills of New England are consuming 7,000,000 pounds per month less than a year ago. That fact is certainly reason enough for the stagnation in the wool market without going to the wool tariff reduction for the cause.

We have had our attention called to this article by three or four wool-growers, who asked that a reply be made to the as sertions it contained. We give the article in full, except a paragraph relating to the policy of the two great political parties, in which we are not interested. To the first assertion that "the effect of a low tariff cannot possibly be seen or experi. enced in the wool market at present," we make a most emphatic denial. From the moment the agitation in regard to the tariff commenced in December last, the price of wool began to decline. When it became an assured fact that the tariff was to be modified-that is, lowered,-buyers were sent to the English colonial sales in February last to make heavy purchases. A number of millions of pounds of wool were bought, sent to this country, and placed in bond to await the the time when the new tariff went into effect. The price paid for this wool, with new duties added. was higher than domestic wool of the same grade could now be purchased for; but it has been released from bond, sent to the mills, and will have to be used, thus displacing just so much of our own wool. The importers expected a greater reduc tion in the tariff than was made, but were disappointed. The results were that they paid too much for their wool, domestic vool was displaced to that amount, and the money spent for it has gone to enrich foreign wool-growers instead of remaining at home. This last point will undoubtedly please the News. Now, while the manufacturers were importing wool at wholesale, what were the dry goods' importers doing? Let the following from the U.S. Economist (free trade) answer

that question: "The long talked of tariff bill went in to effect on the 1st inst., and as a consequence we find that during one of the dullest business weeks in trade in thirty years 9,465 packages of dry goods, valued at \$2,777,533 have been withdrawn from bonded warehouse and thrown upon the market, besides 6,578 packages, valued at ,836;590, taken from board ship we have 16,043 packages (large full cases) thrown upon the market during three working days, valued at \$4,614,123. The largest quantity of any class of goods appears to be in woolen cloths, the aggregate quantity thrown upon the market being 4,347 packages, valued at \$2,478,771.

So we find that the dry goods men have \$2,478,771 worth of woolens, bought abroad to take advantage of the change in the tariff! No wonder the dry goods men are not anxious to buy goods. They are loaded to the guards with foreign goods which, like Dead Sea apples, have turned to ashes in their mouths. And, mind you, the the tariff agitation sent all that money abroad. But, according to the News, it did not affect the wool market Good logic that!

The News next observes that the tariff on such wools as our farmers grow is 'equivalent to 110 to 166 per cent." This is so ridiculous that we are ashamed to see a paper professing such a depth of knowledge on all subjects as the News claims it does, make it. The new tariff duties on clothing wools, which come directly into competition with our domestic wools, are ten cents ? Ib. on all valued at thirty cents or less, and twelve cents on all valued higher. The prices paid at the London sales for Port Phillip, Port Sydney and Australian wools, by American purchasers, ranged from 14d. to 15d. P 1b. (28 to 30 cents). On these the duties would be ten cents ? Ib. Will the News explain how ten cents & lb. duty on an article costing 30 cents \$ 15. is 110 to 166 per cent? It must be a singular kind of arithmetic that the "wool" editor studies when he can figure out such astonishing results.

to is the statement that the foreign wool ed that scores of people were left at the various imported her not been used in competition with our own, and that the more that is brought in the better price will be realized for home grown. This is the most utter nonsense. The wools imported into this country consist nearly entirely of two classes: First, carpet wool of so low a grade that it is only grown in half civilized countries, being more like hair than wool. This does not come into competition with our wools, and the tariff commission and Congress recognized that fact and reduced the duties upon that grade of wool to a much greater extent than on any other. Second, fine clothing wools, generally of Australian growth, which come directly into competition with our fine wools. Some years ago, when it was necessary to have combing wool with a length of staple of five inches, it was true to a certain extent that foreign wool had to be mixed with our short stapled fine wools. But that day has inches, it was true to a certain fine wools. But that day has passed. Machinery has been invented that can comb wool only one and a half inches in length, and American manufacturers do not import long wool any longer. If the News editor had watched the

This statement of the News, therefore, might have been well enough some years ago, but is rank nonsense now. The second paragraph of the News' argument is sufficiently answered by the statements in regard to the imports of wools and woolen goods, and the fact that all industries, being more or less demolished by the tariff agitation of last winter, the masses are not in a condition to buy as freely as a year ago. The clothing trade is very sensitive to the changed condition of the people at large, and is sure to reflect their prosperity or

London wool sales he would have seen

that fine clothing wools, under the im-

petus of American purchasers, kept firm

and are yet selling at the same figures as

six months ago, while the long coarse

wools, formerly imported, dropped 2d.

per lb., (4c), because neither American

nor continental buyers wanted them.

reverses. aggravated by the excessive over produc-tion in which the mills have been indulg- 1 It is not the first time the News has been ing. We gave the facts a few days ago. caught in just such errors as those pointed Merchants are crowded up with spring out above. Some time ago it asserted that the tariff prevented the farmers of this State from using well bred animals. caught in just such errors as those pointed this State from using well bred animals from Canada to improve their live stock, on account of the great expense entailed by it. When we pointed out that pure bred animals for breeding purposes came in free, the News replied that they did not speak of pure bred stock but only of full blood stock. A very subtle distinction which was no distinction at all. The News is not happy in its ideas when it

strikes an agricultural subject.

We would suggest in a spirit of kindness, that before writing further on the tariff its "wool" editor spend a few days reading up the wool and woolen goods trade, learn something of the qualities of the various grades of wool and their uses, the tariff and the duties on the various the tariff and the duties on the various classes, as well as the recent changes made in it, so that he will be able to judge what ridiculous errors he has made in his reply to the Herald. We don't like to see a neighbor make such an exhibition of himself, and hope he will profit by our well meant advice.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Kalamazoo has a Women's Club of over 200

The liquor tax this year brings \$9,261 to the D. C. Marsh, an old settler of Brighton, was onnd dead in bed on the 3d.

W. H. Blodgett, brakeman, was run N. P. Frink, of Nashville, Barry County

pioneer of that section, died last week J. H. Thompson, of Grand Blanc, has sold five fine ram lambs to be shipped to Austra-

Charles Darling, 13 years old, was drown while bathing in Kalamazoo River at Marsha

Lightning killed a babe in its cradle at Walte

Wier's house at Montrose Centre, Genesee Co The storm at Romeo on the 3d was so severe s to wash away the sidewalks on several

streets. James Perkins, of Quincy township, Branch County, was killed by lightning July 4, and his parn burned.

Flint Democrat has entered upon the thirty-sixth year of its existence. It is the oldest paper in Genesee Co.

Duke McKenzie, who shot his wife near Midland last week and fled, has been arrested and lodged in jail. Willard Stuart, living near Eaton Rapids ung himself in his barn on the 4th, owing to estic unhappiness.

Michigan University this year turned out larger class of graduates in medicine and sur-gery than ever before.

Ida Lyons, a 13-year-old daughter of Charles Lyons, of Cheboygan, was drowned in the river at that place on the 6th.

Shipments of iron ore by water from Lake Superior iron ports have fallen off 50 per cent from those of last season. The Students Lecture Association of Ann

Arbor, have bought a lot worth \$25,000, and are going to put up a \$15,000 building upon it. A woman is employed in the Flint marbl works, and is said to do as good work with the chisel and hammer as any of the workmen. Saginawian: Matthias Buckrehmer, in the employ of F. L. Thomas, committed suicide by ing himself in Mr. Thomas's barn, on the

At Saginaw, on the 4th, a young son of Wm. Bliss, while attempting to board a moving train, fell under the wheels, and had both legs cut off. At Brighton, on the 5th, an incendiary fire destroyed J. M. Logan's saloon, a loss of six hundred dollars to the owner and no great loss

to the town. Water in the Grand River at Grand Rapid on the 2d was so high that shops on the side of the canal had to suspend busine

A judgment for \$4,500 has been obtained by Miss Daniels, against the city of Lapeer, for injuries sustained by falling through a defec tive sidewalk.

At Calumet, on the night of the 4th, a block of business houses and Öddfellows Hall were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, about one-half. At Charlotte last week a man called at the sheriff's office and gave himself up as a deser-ter of the United States army, desiring to be placed under arrest.

At Adrian, on the 4th, lightning struck firs the house and then the barn of Mr. Quackin bush, of Fairfield township, killing a horse in the latter building.

Flint had Barnum's circus on the Fourth, and the trains leading into the city were so crowd-

Caro Jeffersonian: At Arbela, as a little son of James Reld was playing in the yard with a vicious colt, he threw up his hand, and the vicious beast bit off the fore-finger.

The Grand Haven saloons blossomed out as "coffee houses" on the 4th, but liquor must have entered the beverage dispensed, as seven men spent the night in the village refrigerator. A young lady dropped a bottle of ammonia

A young sany dropped a notice of ammonia on the floor of the postoffice at Eaton Rapids while the room was full of people waiting for the mail, and many of the bystanders wept at Richmond Review: E. Gurry, of Columbus, was almost instantly killed by an engine on the Air Line, on the morning of the 4th. He was deaf, and evidently not hearing the train, stepped on the track in front of the engine.

The Wixom correspondence of the Pontiac beginning nor ending." There's a classical allusion which fits this case somewhere, but we've forgotten just how it comes in.

Portland Observer: W. A. Fletcher com-

A market gardener of Buchanan transplanted A market gardener of Buchanan transplanted some blackberry bushes from a swamp to his garden, and finds they thrive and bear abundantly. This year he will transplant more. He does not cultivate them but allows the weeds to shade the ground, as the roots are shaded in the swamp.

A soap peddler did a good stroke of business in Caro recently, applying it to merchants windows in the shape of signs, warranting it to stand the weather. He had to get out or town before the first shower, or the irate tape sellers would have been pursuing him with blood in their eyes.

A Kalamazoo man, by way of trying to get up a little excitement in that burg on circus day, and knowing there would probably be "no takers," gathered a crowd about him and oftered to give away \$20 for \$15, \$30 for \$20, and at last \$30 for \$10, fortunately for him withat last \$30 for \$10, fortunately for him with out any one's being induced to buy.

The Niles Republican says lightning rod sharpers are in that vicinity and advises farmers not to sign a contract of any sort without submitting it to a lawyer, nor unless the numsubmitting it to a lawyer, nor unless the number of feet, etc. are plainly written out in words and then adds that the probabilities are that they will find themselves "sold" somehow. The Holly Advertiser says the most disas The Holly Advertiser says the most strong rain and hailstorm known for a long time trous rain and hailstorm known for a long time trous rain and hailstores to the hailstones

visited that section on the 3d, the halistones being as large as hens' eggs. Much damage was done to windows; a photograph gallery's skylight was demolished and stock flooded, and goods in the store below damaged two hundred dollars worth. Flint Globe: Part of a new addition to a store in the Fenton block recently tumbled down. The accident was caused by the crumbling of the basement wall, which was of stone. The weather has been so wet ever since the basement wall has been laid that the mortar exams never to have "set." to use a meson's

seems never to have "set," to use seems never to have "set," to use a mason's phrase, and the wall was simply a pile of stones and unadhesive cement. No one was hurt. Livingston County is said to have a school-

pupils have to get under the desks when it rains. The floor is so weak that the teacher rains. The hoof is so weak that the teacher fell through, and had to be helped out of the cellar with ladders and ropes, and now the weak places are marked dangerous. The building is half a century old, and there is talk, which evidently ought to result in action, of putting up a new one. They had a fine time at Penckney on the 4th

Battle Creek Journal: E. T. Lovell brough

Battle Creek Journal: E. T. Lovell brought to our office, recently, a specimen lock of wool from a Merino fleece taken this season from a sheep belonging to the flock of the Sheldon brothers, of Climax. The wool, which is two inches in length, is alternately of different colors; the flist growth from the body of the sheep being white, the next black, followed by a white streak which is in turn succeeded by one of black growth. It is a curious fresk of nature and worthy the attention of the students of animal physiology. Mr. Lovellinforms us that the entire fleece had these alternate layers of white and black wool.

Iowa now has no debts not covered by funds

Archbishop Purcell died at Mt. St. Mary, Ohio, on the Fourth. There are now nearly \$12,000,000 deposited

in the Dominion postoffice savings bank. Bell, Conrad & Co's spice house at Chicago was destroyed by fire last week, at a loss of \$15,000.

Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, was visited with a cyclone which devastated nearly every town-ship in it.

Nearly 200,000 claims, aggregating \$2,000, 000, have been filed for rebate on tobacco, cig

ars and snuff. Joe Jefferson's latest hobby is blooded stock, and he boasts of a herd of Alderneys on his Louisiana farm worth \$75,000.

Seven ice houses owned by Sargeant & Nichols, at Haverhill, Mass., were burned by an incendiary fire on the 6th; loss \$40,000. Six car loads of gold and silver bullion have

been shipped by special train from Helena, Montana, for a refinery at Newark, N. J. Gov. Butler vetoes a bill to levy a State \tan of \$2,000,000. He says the amount is twice too much and the money not needed yet.

It is officially reported that there is no yellow fever in the United states except two cases on foreign vessels in quarantine at Ship Island. Various large cities report the chief instru ment of death and wounding on the 4th to have been the toy pistol in the hands of chil

Philadelphia is girdling its shade trees with tar as a protection from caterpillars. The pest is said to be growing more destructive every year. Passenger trains on the Union Pacific will hereafter run from Omaha to San Francisco in three days and a half, being a day less than

James Mulhern's house at Jollet, Ill, was fired from firecrackers on the 4th, and two of his children, aged 6 and 8 years, burned to death with it.

Gadsen, Ala., had fireworks on the 4th not down on the programme. Fire cleaned ou two blocks in the business center of the town at a loss of \$100,000. Dark times in San Francisco. The city failed to pay its gas bills, the companies shut off the supply, and for two months the streets

have not been lighted. Rev. Carl Schnolz, of the reformed church, of Calicoon, N. Y., was found dead by the roadside last week, and is thought to have died from hard drinking.

By a collision on the Grand Trunk near Port Hope, on the 6th, two locomotives and twelve cars were demolished, a loss of \$200,000. A brakeman was badly injured.

A couple ascended in a balloon with Prof. King, from Cleveland, on the 4th married in mid air, afterward taking a flight through the air for a wedding tour.

The San Francisco bank vaults contain opium valued at \$2,000,000. Much of it belongs to Chinese capitalists. The banks regard the drug as good security for loans.

At Salem, Oregon, on the Fourth, the Stat prison convicts made a strike for liberty

F.G. CHIDSEY (SUCCESSOR TO THOS. M'GRAW,)

ON COMMISSION. Foot of Bates St., Detroit, Mich. Cash advances made on Consignments.

The ecchalleng because Sheahan

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Three w

Henry embezzh money c W. Van A mill bury, M burned hundred

died on One of just been ern railr highest Albert longing a railroad himself u two hour Kellev' by conviction land the plosion land the

Prof. O from Kechave lost between ness "spl of the two cepted, a Sixteen pistols in jured readed by des for a plead blew his a H. H. I at Montro 40 feet in tree, thro

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At Ski named Ja his side, a

this year, a chase the refer, howev \$50 per car 20 years, a considered At Erie, Kuhn, cler when Albe claims he t ridges. S Frank wen During a were showing caverns, Vi the electric the caves, end to the

The Chic

States mint thorized th pieces wer bullion at t coinage at a to the gove not issued o payment of money, and they shall I The Duke last week.

Late desp cholera is in were 111 de A man n the great fir in 1881. sented to most of the gover emigrate to On the 4t little town of fell, slightly killing the (

manager of

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CITUATIO

Three were killed, two wounded, and eight are

The editor of Texas Siftings, Mr. Knox, has challenged the sculptor D. B. Sheahan, to a duel because of a quarrel at the supper table in which Sheahan insulted Knox and a guest of his.

Henry Wickes, an aged Albany lawyer, has embezzled about \$50,000 of trust funds and money collected as attorney of Mrs. Catherine W. Van Renssalaer, of Greenbush, N. Y.

Bateman & Smith, dealers in hats, caps, etc., at Toledo failed last week, and their establish-ment was closed by the sheriff. The liabilities of the firm are about \$15,000; assets, \$2,500.

A mill owned by Bleakie & Co., at Amesbury, Mass., was struck by lightning and burned last week, a loss of \$100,000. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment. The Fourth seemed an unusually bad day for the bishops. Archbishop Purcell of Ohio, and Bishop McMullen, of Iowa, Catholic, and Bishop Pinckney, of Maryland, Episcopal, died on that day.

One of the largest trestles in the country has just been completed on the Pittsburg Southern railroad at the mouth of Piney creek. It is nearly 900 feet long and 80 feet high at the highest point.

Albert Bunger, a commercial traveler be-onging at Hamilton, cut his throat on the allroad track near Scarboro, and then threw timself under an approaching train. He died we house later

Kelley's saw mill, near Huntsville, Ala., run by convict labor, was the scene of a boiler ex-plosion last week. Four men were killed and eight injured through the carelessness of the

Prof. Owings, who made a balloon ascension from Keokuk. Ia., on the 4th, is supposed to have lost his life. His balloon has been recovered empty near Burnside, Ill., but nothing is known of the aeronaut.

The umpire appointed to settle grievances between operators and miners in the coal business "split the difference" between the claims of the two parties, and his decision being accepted, a strike is averted.

Sixteen persons were fatally wounded by pistols in Chicago on the 4th. The list of injured reaches 40. One man was so overwhelmed by despair at not being able to obtain a boat for a pleasure trip he had planned that he blew his alleged brains out. H. H. Ludlum attempted a balloon ascension

At Montrose, Pa., on the 4th, and when about 40 feet in the air the trapeze rope caught in a tree, throwing the aeronaut to the ground. His injuries are expected to be fatal.

At Skipurth, Miss., last week, a hunter named Jamison placed the muzzle of a gun at his side, and then ordered his son, aged seven years, to pull the trigger, under threat of death for refusal. The lad obeyed and the father is

The United States attorney general has decided that the fact that a lottery is recognized by a State as legal does not lessen the responsibility of the government in the premises. It is therefore probable that the Louisiana lottery vill soon cease to exist

Mayor Arnot, of Elmira, N. Y., and his aids were last week arrested for tearing up rails on the D., L. & W. road, newly laid in that city. It is an outcome of one of the usual contests between railroads and cities relative to increased facilities for the former.

At South Royalton, Vt., riotous miners forced F. M. Cazin, mine superintendent, to leave town and threaten to burn all mine property is wages are not paid. The miners' wives have gathered bushels of stones in anticipation of a riot, in which they propose to have a hand.

The creditors of McGeoch, Everingham & Co., the Chicago lard firm which melted recently, have been offered 50 cents on the dolar, payable within ten days, if they will sign an agreement accepting it as a settlement in full, and release the company's property now attached.

The Chicago street railway charters expire this year, and the city will have a right to pur-chase the roads at appraised value. The latchase the roads at appraised value. The lat-ter, however, offer to pay an annual license of \$50 per car on condition of renewed charter for 20 years, and such proposition is now being considered by the city council.

At Erie, Pa., on the 4th, Albert and Frank At Erie, Pa., on the 4th, Albert and Frank Kuhn, clerks, were both drunk in a street car, when Albert saw a young girl relative, aged nine years, playing on the sidewalk, and fired a revolver at her, killing her instantly. He claims he thought it loaded with blank cartridges. Seeing what his brother had done, Frank went and hanged himself.

During a heavy storm lately and while guides were showing a large party through the Luray caverns, Virginia, the lightning struck one of the electric light wires and was carried into the caves, where it run over the wires from one end to the other. The electric-light globes were shivered into fragments, and the lightning gathered into big balls along the wires and exploded with loud reports. and exploded with loud reports.

Mr. Preston, acting director of the United States mint, says that under the act which authorized the coinage of trade dollars these pieces were coined for depositors of silver bullion at the mints and a charge imposed for coinage at a rate not to exceed the actual cost to the government of manufacture. They were not issued or paid out by the government in payment of obligations or exchange for other money, and Congress must fix the rate at which they shall be redeemed.

Foreign.

The Duke of Marlborough died at London Late despatches from Alexandria state the cholera is increasing hourly. On the 5th there were 111 deaths at Damietta.

A man named Nelson, arrested at Coper-hagen for arson, has confessed that he started the great fire at the Victoria doc'ss, in London, in 1881.

sented to resolutions condemning the action of the government in "assisting" paupers to emigrate to the United States.

On the 4th the elevator of a factory in the little town of Milan, in Voightland District, fell, slightly injuring the King of Saxony, and killing the Governor of the District and the manager of the factory.

Ten thousand striking iron-workers in Staf-fordshire, Eng., last week visited various fur-naces where men were still at work and quenched the fires, the force of police being insufficient to prevent them. Later several of the ringleaders were arrested.

At the launch of the new steamer Daphne at Renfrew, on the Clyde, five miles from Glasgow, Scotland, the vessel, when she left the ways, turned completely over, throwing her deck company into the river and imprisoning many under her. She filled with water through the port-holes and sank. Eighty bodies have been recovered from the wreck and it is believed not less than 150 persons met their death.

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That ensures digestion and enjoyment of food; a tonic that brings strength to the weak and rest to the nervous; a harmless diarrhaa cure that don't constipate-just what every family needs-Parker's Ginger Tonic

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The course of instruction has been so arranged as to have lectures in veterinary throughout the year.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Kalamazoo, Mich

FOR SALE

Owing to the death of the late Andrew H. Cut-Owing to the death of the late Andrew H. Cutter, all his real and personal property is offered for sale very low to close up the estate. It consists of a very fine stock and grain farm of 340 acres in Concord, Jackson County, Mich.; a farm of 60 acres in Spring Arbor Jackson Co. Mich. Two stallions, Joe Barker and Mambrino Waxy, and several very fine colts out of Black Cloud, Hamlet and other good horses; besides some very fine cattle and sheep. The farms will be sold on long time with a small cash payment down if desired. For further particulars apply to

MRS. A. H. CUTTER, Parma, Mich. or C. C. BLOOMFIELD, Jackson, Mich.

PORTY-FIFTH QUARTERLY REPORT of the Condition of the

Wayne County Savings Bank. OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, At the commencement of business, July 2, 188

LIABILITIES. apital stock paid up..... 145,174 3

\$3,855,964 6 RESOURCES.

cestate
Bonds-United States, School and other municipal bonds (market value \$665,000).
Current expense account, including government and other taxes. 650,400 7

government and other taxes. urniture, safes and fixtures. Collections in transit.. Banking house and lot. 1,823 98 110,000 00

I do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer. orn and subscribed to before me this second Sworn and Sassaciay of July, 1883.
C. F. COLLINS, Notary Public.

N. B.—Money to loan in sums of \$200 to \$10,000 n satisfactory securities, at current rates of inter-Municipalities, either cities, counties, townships or school districts, contemplating issuing bonds, will find it to their interest to correspond with this institution.

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S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.

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This choice herd numbering near-ly forty, is head-ed by the young bull Farmer's Son 6267. First Prize at Michi-gan State Fair in 1882, in yearling class. His sire, the justly cele. the justly cele-brated Farmer's Glory, has won more prizes than any bull ever im-ported into this

his bull calves to come. Some choice animals fe sale. Visitors welcome. Address

ISAAC MARSTON, Detroit, or J. F. MULDRAGH, Manager,

Kawkawlin, Mich.

RENICK

- ON -WEDNESDAY JULY 18, '83 I will sell at public auction on my farm, six miles from Winchester, Ky., sixty head of Shorthorns, all bred by myself, and all descended from the celebrated cow imp. Rose of Sharon by Belvedere.

The success of this herd in the show rings in Kentucky and other States, the number of herds that are headed by Rose of Sharon bulls, and the large number of females that have been exported to distinguished breeders in England and Scotland attest its appreciation by the public.

The portion of my herd offered consists of young and desirable animals constituting its choice and bloom.

TWENTY YOUNG COWS. with calves by their side or in calf; twelve two-year-old heifers; twenty yearling heifers and heifer calves, embracing all the females dropped the past two years; 3 seed bulls and seven bull calves, all Roses of Sharon, will also be sold. Catalogues will be ready by June 1st, and can be had on application to P. C. Krd, Lexington, Ky., or myself at Clintonville, Ky.

19-jy3-10 ABRAM RENICK PIC Extricator to aid animals in giving birth. Send for circular to WM. DULIN, Avoca, Potawatamie Co., Iowa,

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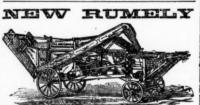
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Has Porcelain Lined and Brass Cylinders. Is easily set. Is the Cheapest and Best Force Pump in the world for Deep or Shallow Wells. Thousands in use in every part of the United

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Track. thereby obviating the great diffi-culty that has heretofore existed with all other Hangers. It is stronger and less liable to break, runs easily and will not get out of order.

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FRUIT DRIER. FOR FACTORY USE. Eclipses All Others.

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A No. 1 Farm For Sale The farm owned by the late Abel Beers, in Bennington, Shiawassee Co., Mich., 8½ miles south of Owosso, 4 miles north of Perry, a station on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad. The farm consists of 280 acres of first class farm land, 220 acres well improved. Two good houses, two large barns, two never-failing wells, two windmills, 65 acres of wheat on the ground, 120 acres seeded down. Near school and church. For particulars apply on the premises or address

apply on the premises or address
MRS. CATHARINE R. BEERS,
a17-tf Pittsburg, Shiawassee Co., Mich. Desirable Farm For Sale. The "Mission Farm," adjoining the village of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., consisting of 160 acres, can be purchased on easy terms. There are 120 acres improved; well fenced and underdrained; good buildings; fine fruit and splendid water in abundance, within half a mile of depot renders it very desirable for a home. Stock, fruit, garden or grain farm. Information can bottained at the farm or of f6-tf GEO. A. BAKER, Saginaw Mich.



CATALOGUE OF DUTCH BULBS, Flowering Roots and Choice Winter Wheats, ready for mailing August 15th. Send for it. TURNIP SEEDS, new crop ready in July. Write for prices.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.



66 Over THE GARDEN WALL" and 100 and music for 16c. Patter & Co., 47 Barclay st, NY

SUMMER SERIES Kentucky Shorthorn Sales

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JULY 23d, The Hamiltons, Mt. Sterling, Ky., will sell at Lexington, Ky., 50 head choice Shorthorns from their celebrated Flat Creek herd of the superior Bates families they are now breeding-Kirklevingtons, Places, Constances, Alexander, Miss Wileys, Josephines, Gentle Annie Phyllises and Flat Creek Marys, topped with the very purest and best Bates sires.

JULY 24th, Messrs. Estill & Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., will sell about 60 head of well-bred Shorthorns of the following families: Renick Roses of Sharon, Flat Creek Marys, Josephines, Gentle Annie Phyllises, Goodnesses, &c. These cattle are the get of the Bates and Rose of Sharon bulls 4th Duke of Geneva, Grand Duke of Ge neva, Barrington Duke, Barrington Duke 3d, 14th Duke of Sharon, Duke Ranock, and 3d Duke of Flat Creek, and embrace the entire partnership herd. These cattle are young, healthy, regular breeders, mostly red and good individuals.

JULY 25th, J. V. Grigsby and Robinson Bros. will sell at Winchester, Ky., 60 head of choice cattle. Mr. Grigsby's offering will consist of about 20 head of pure Bates Craggs, including 3 or 4 very fine Young Bates bulls, and one of the best bred J Princesses to be found. The owner thinks this at least as good a lot of Bates cattle individually as he ever saw offered for sale. Robinson Bros. will sell 40 head, the pick of their herd, including 7463 2d Duke of Barrington and his very superior calves. Our cattle are young and fine and highly bred—Barringtons, Peris, Miss Wileys, Victorias, Bates-topped Marys, Phyllises, Rose of Sharons, Josephines, &c.

JULY 26th, Messrs. B. A. & J. T. Tracy and W. D. Thomson will sell at Winchester, Ky., over 50 head of highly-bred Shorthorns, including 22 head of highly Batestopped Young Marys, some of them having six and eight Bates tops. Two bulls of this family are second to none in the country, either in breeding or individual merit. Seventeen Young Phyllises and Josephines by the same Bates sires, also some Bates cattle of the Craggs sort, and highly Bates-topped families that will commend themselves to the admirers of Bates blood.

JULY 27th, Col. Wm. M. Irvine, Richmond, Ky., will sell 54 head, his entire valuable herd—Mazurkas, Young Marys, Georgianas, Mason Victorias, Tinys, Lady Carolines by Newtonian, White Roses by Publicola, Cleopatras, &c. His herd has all been bred by himself, reared in the open fields summer and winter, and in most instances he has bred their dams. If not sold privately before he will sell 50 head of highly bred Southdown sheep, also two blue grass farms, one 200 acre tract, the other

For catalogues address each at their respective postoffices. Lexington, Winchester and Richmond are all connected by railroads.

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FORCE FEED GRASS SEEDER Every Fertilizer Drill warranted to sow easily, evenly and accurately any of the various kinds of Phosphates or Guano Wet or Dry. The only Grain Drill having a Special Device for Planting Corn for the Crop.

No GRAIN DRILL in the market can perform so great a variety of work. Many thousands in use. Send for DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET to JOHNSON, GERE & TRUMAN, 81 & 83 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio.

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LANSING, MICHIGAN, -- IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF-Berkshire, Suffolk & Poland-China Swine

Largest, best and most complete herds of these breeds, and finest piggery in Michigan. Neither pains nor expense have been spared in getting these choice herds together. We warrant satisfac-tion to all who may favor us with orders. All Breeding Stock Registered.

Highlander Hambletonian will stand at my barn in the township of Bruce, Macomb County, during the season of 1883. Terms \$15 to insure. He is a large horse, standing 16½ hands high, fine looking, good disposition, is a blood bay in color, with small star in forehead, two white hind feet, and black points. He is highly bred. For particulars address

ROBERT MILLIKEN, Almont, Mich SHORTHORN BULL FOR SALE.

The bull Michigan Archduke 6th got by Mar quis of Oxford 39861, out of Duchess of Cambridge by 22d Duke of Airdrie 16695. He was calved No-vember 10, 1880, bred by Avery & Murphy, and one of the best bred bulls in the State. His stock are all fine animals. Will be sold very reasonable as I cannot use him much longer. Address my29tf WM, CONLEY, Marshall, Mich.

SEVEN KENTUCKY-BRED BULLS FOR SALE. at very reasonable prices. Rose of Sharons, Josephines and Young Marys. Color, reds and dark ans. Correspondence promptly answered. WM. & ALEX. McPHERSON, Howell, Mich.

A JERSEY BULL CALF, Kathrilla's Yokum No. 9889; dropped April 4th, 1883; sire, Syring's Yokum No. 9846, bred by Richard Goodman, Jr., Lennox, Mass.; dam, Kathrilla No. 12398, bred by Hon. Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vt. Both strains noted butter stock. Price, \$75.00, Address jy- TIMES PRINTING CO., Owosso, Mich. FOR SALE.

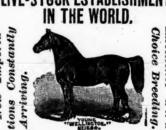
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low prices because of extent of business and low rates of transportation. Catalogues free, Cor respondence solicited. Mention Michigan Farm-POWELL BROS., Springboro, Crawford Co., Penn.

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families. Stock for sale. All correspondence will

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W. GRAHAM, Rochester, Oakland Co., Mich breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, thoroughbred and grade Jerseys and Berkshire, swine. Stock for sale. Write for prices. flair WM. & ALEX, McPHERSON, Howell, M. & ALEX, Merilen cattle and swold sheep. Stock for sale; prices reason 12-1y

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S. BROOKS, Wixom, Mich., breeder of A. thoroughbred Shorthorns, Families repre-sented: Oxford Gwynnes, Phyllis, Pomona, Bell Duchess, Bonnie Lass, etc. aplots J. LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale.

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W. J. G. DEAN, Oaklawn Herd, Hanover,
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strains for sale. All stock in the American Jersey
Cattle Club Register. Prices very reasonable for
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M. FELLOWS, Manchester, Washtenaw Co.
I keep on hand at all times a good stock of
Registered Merino sheep of my own breeding of
selection in Vermont. Stock always for sale M. & O. BARNES, Byron, Shiawassee Co Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep and Po land-China Swine. A cholce lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited

RED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Registered Merino Sheep. Young Registered Merino Sheep. You Sale. Correspondence solicited. WILL N. ADAMS, breeder of and dealer in Registered Merino Sheep. A choice lot of Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Resi dence in Blackman; P. O., Jackson, Mich.

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DICKEY BROS. & SHULTZ, Coldwater, breeders of Registered Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited 331-17

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The only flock and herd of imported Shropshire sheep and improved Chester-White hogs in Livingston Co., and the oldest established in Central Michigan. All lambs this season from the imported prize rath "Roderick Dhu," bred by T. A. Parry, Shropshire, England. Orders for young stock taken now.

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A. Suffolk and Essex swine. Stock for Sale.

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W. TUBBS, Deihi Mills, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Breeder of pure Suffolk and Chester White Swine Also Silver Spangled Hamburg fowls. Choice Stock for sale.

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HOW THE WOMEN WENT FROM DO VER-1662.

The tossing spray of Cocheo's fall Hardened to ice on its rocky wall, As through Dover town in the chill, gray dawn, Three women passed at the cart-tail drawn.

By the meeting house in Salisbury town The sufferers stood in the red sundown, Bare for the lash. O pitying Night, Drop swift thy curtains and hide the sight.

With shame in his eye and wrath on his lip, The Salisbury constable dropped his whip. This warrant means murder foul and red: Carsed is he who serves it," he said.

41 Show me the order, and meanwhile strike A blow at your peril," said Justice Pike. Of all the rulers the land possessed, Wisest and boldest was he, and best.

He scoffed at witcheraft; the priest he met As man meets man; his feet he set Beyond his dark age, standing upright, Soul-free, with his face to the morning light.

He read the warrant: "These convey From our precincts; at every town on the way Give each ten lashes." "God judge the brute I tread his order under my foot.

* Cut loose these poor ones and let them go: Come what will of it, all men shall know No warrant is good though backed by the Crow For whipping women in Salisbury town."

The hearts of the villagers, half released From creed of terror and rule of priest, By a primal instinct owned the right Of human pity in law's despite For ruth and chivalry only slept,

His Saxon manhood the yeoman kept; licker or slower, the same blood ran In the Cavalier and the Puritan. The Quakers sank on their knees in praise

And thanks. A last low sunset blaze Flashed out from under a cloud, and shed A golden glory on each bowed head. The tale is one of an evil time, When souls were fettered and thought was crim

And heresy's whisper above its breath Meant shameful scourging and bonds and death What marvel, that hunted and sorely tried. Even woman rebuked and prophesied.

And soft words rarely answered back The grim persuasion of whip and rack! If her cry from the whipping post and jail Pierced sharp as the Kenite's driven nail,

O woman, at ease in these happier days, Forbear to judge of thy sister's ways. How much thy beautiful life may owe To her faith and courage thou canst not know.

Nor how from the paths of their calm retreat She smoothed the thorns with her bleeding feet

NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

I hold it the duty of one who is gifted, And royally dowered in all men's sight, To know no rest till his life is lift-d Fully up to his great gift's height.

He must mould the man into rare comp For gems are set only in gold refined; He must fashion his thoughts into perfect swee

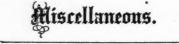
And cast out folly and pride from his mind. For he who drinks from a god's gold chalice Of art or music or rhythmic se Must sift from his soul the chaff of malice, And weed from his heart the roots of wrong

For I think the wrath of an outraged heaven Should fall on the chosen and dowered soul That allows a lump of selfish leaven

By slow fermerting, to spoil the whole. Great gifts should be worn like a crown befitting And not like gems on a beggar's hands;

And the toil must be constant and unremitting That lifts up the king to the crown's demand

—Ella Wheeler.



"THE END OF THE RAINBOW."

BY L. B. COCROFT.

Oh!" cried Molly. It was a big round "O." or would have been, in print. As it was, her brown eves opened wide by way of emphasis, and her tiny figure grew an inch taller, as she craned her neck and spoils. stretched herself on tiptoe to look out of the window.

Elsie, sitting on the floor deep in a fairy tale, was roused to something like interest by that long-drawn breath of wonder and

"What is it, Molly?" she queried, with a little air of condescension. Elsie, be it pause. understood, was seven years old-seven, going on eight, she would have told you -while Molly was not yet six.

to answer, Elsie, after vainly repeating her question, was obliged to drop he book and run, in her turn, to the window to satisfy her curiosity.

Finding that her sister was too absorbe

"A rainbow! Is that all?" she said, dis dainfully.

"Free," corrected Molly.

"One, two, three-why, so there is! Hester! Hester! come here to see three "Sisser's busy; she always is," murmur

ed Molly; and Hester Kingsley, the elder sister, a girl of nineteen or twenty, called from the next room. "Sister is busy, dearie. Wait a little

while." "She is going to Mrs. Rogers to give

Miss Amy her music lesson," said Elsie. "When she comes home again we'll have our tea, and then Hester will talk to us till bed time, if we like." Molly nodded. "I don't like sisser to

be busy," she said, sorrowfully.

Elsie smiled superior. "You can't understand, Molly, 'cause you are only a little girl. Sister has to be very busy now 'cause we're poor. Some speckilators got all our money."

"Speckilator," corrected Elsie. "Itsits-oh, something like an alligator, I guess, only bigger and wickeder. "Lalligators eat little boys and girls,"

"What's a spec'lator?" queried Molly.

said Molly, sinking her voice to whisper. Elsie shrugged her small shoulders.

"That's nothing," she retorted. "The speckilators ate up everything, our house and all. I heard Judge Curry tell Hester

about it. We had a nice house, Molly."

Molly sighed. "Big," she said, briefly. "And sisser had pretty things too." "Cause papa and lots of people gave her things," said Elsie, indulging, in her turn, in memories of past glories. "And she was 'gaged, too, Hester was, like

Cinderella and the Prince." Molly nodded her small head in a way that said that she knew all about it.

"Awful!" returned Elsie.

"How rich?" "Oh, I don't know. A hundred dollars,

shouldn't wonder."

Hester, coming into the room at that moment, caught the last words, and laughed. Both little girls looked up at the sound, and with one accord cast themselves upon her, recklessly regardless of her fresh muslin gown. Hester had spent two weary hours doing up that gown that very morning.

"Sisser, don't stay long," pleaded Molly's baby voice.

"I shall be home early, my pet," said 'sisser," cheerily, as she stopped to give each wistful little face a loving kiss. 'There! Be good children; don't go near the well, and don't meddle with the fire.' "No. sister."

"And, Elsie-"

"Yes?" said Elsie, promptly, divining that there was a treat in store.

"-when the clock strikes five go into the bedroom and look on the bureau for a brown paper bag. There are two cakes

"For Molly and me? Did you have one too, sister?" "I'm too big to eat cake," said Hester,

gayly, smiling as the sunshine broke over the two little upturned faces. And all for a penny bun! Thinking what her own childhood had been, Hester gave an im patient sigh. Poor children! it was hard. "And it will be worse as they grow older and need more," she thought, sadly, "What is to become of them, with only me to look to, when every door seems shut against me-I who had so many friends a year ago?"

But last year's friends were like last year's snow-flakes—gone. Poor Hester had found that out long ago.

"If only the children didn't grow so fast," she murmured to herself as she walked slowly down the village street, revolving in her mind various plans by which five dollars might be made to do the work of ten.

Her own shoes were past patching, and Elsie's were not much better. Molly's stockings were in rags, and her frocks were far above her knees. Then there was the rent to pay, and a bill at the grocer's besides. Miss Kingsley had not een taught in earlier days to count dollars and cents very carefully, and the gift of so doing is one that comes to few women by nature.

Elsie stood in the doorway watching her sister till the last fluttering fold of the white gown disappeared. Then she turned to the rainbow again, and for the space of five minutes studied it silently and intently. "Molly," she whispered, presently,

'I'm going to do something for Hester. "What is it?" asked Molly, puzzled by all this mystery. "Why don't you speak out loud? Anybody isn't here." "You mean 'nobody,'" corrected Elsie

"Somebody might be listening to us down there behind that lilac bush. Bend your head close to me, and I'll whisper. I'm going to go and get a whole pile of money for Hester, so she needn't ever be poo any more." "But, Elsie, where!"

"Right over there," returned Elsie, calmly. "Didn't you ever hear about the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow? Lots of little girls have found it. The fairies put it there for them."

"For good children," corrected Molly. True enough! Elsie stood confounded

for a moment, gazing in mute distress at her sister. Then suddenly her face bright-"Hester's good, anyway, and it's all for

her." she said, triumphantly.

The argument was conclusive. Molly silently put on her hat; Elsle donned hers and likewise provided herself with a little round basket in which to bring home the

"Hurry," she said, briefly, when they were safely outside the gate, and Molly always obedient, quickened her steps to a run, which soon brought the little travellers to the end of the village.

"How far must we go?" panted Molly, when they came at last, breathless, to

"On the top of Scrabble Hill," returned Elsie, calmly. She had taken her bearings as she stood in the kitchen doorway, and knew exactly where she was going. That Scrabble Hill was seven miles away was a trifling detail that she scorned to take into consideration.

"Oh!" Molly was beginning, forlornly but just at that moment a farm wagon came lumbering up behind them.

"Holloa!" said the driver, reining in his horses. He had children of his own at home, and the sight of those two little figures toiling up the dusty road in the glare of an August sun touched his kind

Molly hung her head shyly, but Elsie dropped a quaint little courtesy, and then looked up, silently expectant, "Goin' up the hill, be ye? Wa'al, I

reckon ye'd better jump in. Here, little one. That's it. Git up, you lazy critters!' This last to the horses, which showed small inclination to stir.

If Hester could have but seen the pace at which her two little sisters were carried from her and home!

Truth to tell, they enjoyed it vastly. Rides of any kind were few and far between, and a ride in a farm wagon was bliss unspeakable. It seemed all too soon when they came in sight of a huge bowlder familiarly known to the villagers as Orr's Rock. Elsie, standing in the kitchen doorway, had fixed upon this rock as a landmark quite within reasonable walking distance of the top of Scrabble Hill. Here accordingly she signified her desire to alight, and the farmer lifted his

"Goin' to Orr's, be they?" he ruminat was saying he heard they'd taken in some city folks for a spell. Wonder if they let children!"

two little passengers to the ground.

Elsie had told no fibs, but it will be afresh. seen that she had kept discreetly silent regarding the object of her journey.

"Come along," she said, encouragingly "That!" sobbed Elsie-" the pot of gold

to Molly. "It isn't far now. Only over at the end of the rainbow."

"Was we rich?" she inquired, dreamily. | this field, and down that hill, and up the other one-and then home.

It was too late to protest. Molly surrendered her hand to Elsie's keeping, and touched the pot of gold, Isolemnly assure after climbing the rail fence and crossing you. That's only a kettle of milk. Just the field, the two plunged valiantly into taste and see for yourself." the darkness of the thick pine woods.

Down the hill went the two small Argonauts, making very fair progress at and, thus re assured, Elsie scrambled to first. Had Elste but known it, she might her feet, and let the good natured ogre have spared her pains, for she was (so she mentally dubbed him) take her wandering, not toward the top of old hand and lead her slowly down the hill Scrabble, but simply to the shore of the and toward the shore, where, seen now little lake which lay between the hills. As and then through the bushes, a bright t was, she plodded on in happy ignorance, slipping here and stumbling there, scratching her hands and tearing her skirts, but through it all uplifted for a time beyond the reach of pain or weariness by the thought that she was toiling for Hester, her own dear Hester, who had to work so hard to provide her motherless little sisters with their daily bread.

But an hour spent in this way served to tire the little wanderers completely. Another half-hour, and poor Molly' courage ebbed low. "Elsie," she said, plaintively, "isn't it 'most time to be there? Oh, Elsie, the sun's all gone away, and it's dark! I want to go home; I want my supper. I've got a headache in my foot, and I can't walk any more."

Elsie herself was thoroughly tired of scrambling, but she could not give up all prospect of the pot of gold without a further struggle.

"Just a teenty little way further," she urged; but poor Molly could go no further, not even a little way. "I want to go to sisser!" she sobbed

forlornly. "Oh, Elsie, we's lost?"

Poor Elsie knew it. "I'm 'fraid we are," she owned, sorrowfully, doing her than an hour ago, vowing, as he hoped hest to steady her quivering voice, for was for supper, to lay hands on some milk and not she the elder sister, the "big girl," whose place it was to comfort poor Molly? | that came convenient."

In vain; the dusk was deepening, and she too was hungry and frightened and young lady from Boston, he declines to tired. She sat down on the ground, put take the milk because it isn't blue her arms around her little sister, and let enough," suggested a voice from the hamthe sobs come fast.

"I want my supper!" Molly wailed again.

Elsie checked her sobs long enough to search for a diminutive pocket, and spread its contents on the ground. There was a dolly's broken arm, a four-leaved book. Here I am actually reduced to clover, the stub of a pencil, two shoe buttons, and a bit of string. The display was not appetizing, and Molly, who had stopped sobbing in the hope of seeing a cracker appear, burst out afresh. want-my-supper; I'm 'tarved, Elsie."

"Starved!" Elsie had never thought of that. Would they have to stay there all alone in those awful woods till they died of thirst and hunger? Or, perhaps might not a big bear find them, and gobble them up at a mouthful? There were bears in the woods, no doubt, not to speak of lions and tigers, and giants and wicked ogres, who were worst of all. "Molly," she said, pathetically, "let's

say our prayers;" and Molly, between her sobs, managed at last to murmur her evening "Now I lay me," the only prayer she knew. "Now you hear me," began Elsie; but

Molly, kneeling at her sister's knee, as she knelt every night at Hester's, again set up a bitter wail for her lost sister. "I want to go to sisser!" she wa

reiterating, when suddenly a crashing sound was heard, as of somebody plunging through the bushes. Was it a bear or an ogre? Both children were silent from excess of terror, only Molly now and again gave a shuddering sob as she knelt with way of decided negative, humming half The event proved that he was right. both hands clutching Elsie, and her face under his breath the while a suggestive Barely twenty minutes afterward Donald's ried in her sister's lan.

"Holloa! Holloa there!" came a shout:

'where are you? Can't you speak?" Speak to an ogre, indeed! Elsie knew etter than that. But the ogre, whoever he was, bore steadily down upon them, and in another five minutes, with a final reckless plunge, a tall gray figure burst through the bushes, and stood beside the children. Elsie screamed and threw her stopped short, surveying them in amused Avery.

perplexity. "Two babies! How in the name of wonder did you come here?" The voice sounded kind and gentle

nough, and Molly shyly raised her golden head to peep at the tall stranger, who, bending over her, had put a firm, kind hand upon her shoulder.

"I'll not hurt you," he said, re-assur ingly. "Only you may stop sobbing, if you please. So; that is better. Now tel me your name and where you live. Don't you know whose little girl you are?"

Yes, Molly did know that much. "Sis -sis-sisser's." she sobbed, forlornly, supper!"

"Satisfactory, to say the least of it," said the gentleman, smiling a little. "So you want your supper, do you, poor little have something to eat before long, I neck, and hold fast, and I'll carry you down to the lake in five minutes."

He stooped to take her in his arms stuffing various packages into his pockets as he did so, and setting a big basket and a tin kettle on the ground.

The pot of gold! Elsie in her misery had forgotten it for a moment; but now, at sight of that shining pail, the object of her journey flashed upon her. Molly too gave a heart- broken little cry. "He's got it all! Oh, Elsie!" and poor Elsie, feeling her worst fears confirmed, sank back upon the ground in a fit of bitter weeping. The young man was nonplussed. "What

am I to do?" he soliloquized, despairingly. "Two crying children, night coming on. and scarlet fever at the only house take them there, of course. Well, take them to the camp. Come, come, come with me."

He made a vain attempt to take her on them two youngsters go marching round the other arm. Elsie pushed his hand this way down to York? If it don't beat away and pointed to the pail. "We came all how keerless some folks is of their to look for it; we wanted it for sister. She is so poor!" And the tears burst out

"You wanted what? I don't under-

stand you."

The stranger burst into a roar of laughter. "Oh, the-mischief! Is that the trouble? My dear child, I haven't

"It is milk, Elsie," Molly gravely assented, having tasted it approvingly; camp fire was blazing,

Around this fire the ogre's companions to the number of five were gathered. One, the eldest of the party, had evidently been indulging in a bath, for he was still guiltless of the vanity of shoes and stockings, and in his right hand was a dripping towel, with which from time to time he rubbed his shock of curly red hair, apparently under the delusion that this operation assisted the drying process. Another of the company, lazily stretch-

ed at full length on the ground, was smoking, and between the puffs offering various critical suggestions to his nearest neighbor, who, with a tin plate upside down on his knees, in lieu of a sketchblock, was working at some trifle that had caught his artist fancy.

Still another lay swinging in a ham mock; and the fifth man, who was bending over the fire in earnest contemplation milk. completed the party.

"Done to a turn!" he announced, trans ferring half a dozen fish from the embers to a plate. "But, see here, does anybody know what has become of Eric? Ne started on a foraging expedition more a few loaves of bread, and anything else

"Perhaps, like his townswoman, the mock.

"More likely the milk-maid's blue eyes are in question," amended the sketcher, adding, in a tone of much exasperation: 'Confound him and his packing! Idon't see what he has done with my sketchwrapping paper."

The cook laughed, passing over the latter part of the sentence.

"Eric Grattan spooning? Just suggest it when he comes in-if he ever does come, that is. Besides, there are no 'maidens with the milking pail' in this part of the country. Barefoot boys do all that kind of work.' "Pshaw!" grumbled the sketcher.

But why should Eric shut his eyes when he sees a pretty girl, I'd like to know?' The cook shrugged his shoulders. "Miss Kingsley," he answered briefly. "What! Grattan engaged! you don't say

"I do not say so," retorted the other, irritably. "She amused herself with him two years ago. It isn't a very unusual

story.' "Two years ago!" laughed the smoker 'Why don't you say before the deluge at once?"

"Oh, you may laugh," retorted the first speaker, "but it's true nevertheless. Carl here can tell you all about it," he added, nodding toward the knight of the towel. "Let's have it, Wagner," said the

moker, persuasively. The German shook his tousled head by

"Was macht der Herr Papa?"

Avery laughed, suddenly enlightened "Oho! And the young lady?" Wagner heaved a sigh, half comic, half pathetic. "An angel." he said, briefly,

"Rich, young, beautiful, fine musician, great artist, commonly conversed in blank verse when she didn't happen to be singing in a voice that would have driven arms around Molly. The new-comer Patti wild with envy," supplemented little place been roused to such a degree

"She was young, and really very pretty," said the cook, taking upon himself the role of narrator. "People supposed, too, that Mr. Kingsley was fairly well off, but at his death last year I heard that he had left a trifle less than nothing —lived beyond his means, and that sort of thing. Somebody told me, too, that he had speculated very rashly just before his death. But I'll venture to say that he never had much to lose. That, no doubt, was the reason that he was bent upon having Miss Hester marry her rich lover

rather than her poor one." "Ah, very true! You're right, Mark. 'and we live at home-and oh, I want my Of course there was a rich old fellow, whom she wouldn't look at. I quite forgot that little item," murmured Avery "He offered her a set of diamonds one morning. Each separate stone was double kitten? There, never mind, you shall the size of the Koh-i-noor; but she only shook her head sadly, and waved him and promise you. Put your arms round my his gift aside, saying, 'What are such heeding, and indeed not hearing the toys to me? A simple violet, plucked by my dear Eric's hand-' Did she marry the other one, by the way?" suddenly dropping his dreamy air, as Wagner's boot

came flying at him. "How s ould I know," growled Mark Carter. "Probably she did. What can it be that keeps Eric all this time? Avery, set the table, will you?"

Avery yawned, threw away the stump of his cigar, and slowly rose. Having vent for her emotion through at least one done this much, and taken a dozen steps to the left, he rubbed his eyes and stared. "Wagner," he shouted, warningly, "here's Eric with two young ladies."

"Young ladies! Oh, donner-" The last syllables were discreetly smothered in the speaker's beard, probain the neighborhood. I dare not bly out of respect to the young ladies in question. He gave his hair a la-t frantic there seems to be nothing for it but to rub, threw the towel aside, ran his fingers through his ruddy curls by way of a last ed. "Come to think of it, Jem Baker little one, be good and stop sobbing, and touch, and finally thrust his bare feet into a pair of gaping shoes. This last operation was speedily followed by a despairing groan. "Both my stockings-"

"Are in the toe of your left boot. the present. The Philistines be upon us." "Philistines indeed! I believe you,"

There was a general breath of relief, her head as her ears, quickened to every followed by a laugh. "The Babes in the Wood."

"Runaways." "Eric, keep quiet for five minutes, while I sketch that little one in your arms.

"Did you beg, borrow, or steal them, may I ask?"

"They are two lost babies," answered Grattan, depositing his provisions in a heap. "Carl, cut some bread; these little

waifs are half starved. Did I get any butter? Plenty. You'll find it in the basket. Avery, you have half a dozen small nieces; suppose you try your hand at comforting this child?" But Elsie, looking up at Avery, only

clung the closer to Mr. Grattan, till, glancing round the laughing group, her eyes fell upon Carl Wagner. True German and child-lover that he was, he smiled and held out his arms, and without a moment's hesitation, straight into them went Elsie. There was some anxious consultation

young bachelors having grave doubts as to whether children of tender age might not suddenly expire after a banquet of milk, canned lobster, cheese, trout, green corn, bread and pickles. "Alice would faint at the mere mention of such a thing," Avery declared. "I

before supper was served, some of the

"Bread and milk be hanged!" was Grattan's retort. "Don't you see that the he said to Molly that as she hadn't found poor little things are famished? Just pass the pot of gold, she might as well take as that spoon, if you please, and leave Molly and her supper to me." He had the prudehce to omit lobster and

seated upon Wagner's knee, took a little of everything, finishing, by way of dessert, with a large lump of moist brown sugar. "You may as well wash her hands and face after that last morsel," advised Avery

pickles from Molly's bill of fare; but Elsie,

"I think-look there!" "There" was Eric's arm, where Molly' golden head was pillowed, fast asleep. "What comes next?" inquired Grattan

"Take them home, of course." "Exactly: but where do they come from? Wagner, what did she tell you her name was?" "Elsie," said the owner of the name,

distinctly. "And what else?" "Elsie Martin," responded Elsie, promptly, just as she always answered when Hester heard the easy questions in the catechism. "And hers is Molly," she added, nodding toward the sleeper.

the big Bible where mamma wrote it it's Mary. "And you live down in the village yonder, I suppose?"

"Nothing but just only Molly. Only in

Elsie nodded. "With sister. And, oh won't she be frightened when we don't come home! She might think, perhaps, we had got lost." "With good reason," grumbled Avery.

Donald, go up to the farm yonder and see if you can't get some sort of a wagon. Somebody must take these precious children home.' "I volunteer to drive," answered the

young man addressed as Donald. "Eric and Wagner can act as nurses, and we'll get on capitally."

"If you can get a wagon," said Avery, loubtfully. "There will be no difficulty about that, answered Grattan, as Donald disappeared. out gave notice that the wagon w

waiting. "There he is, Eric. You may as well take my coat to wrap around that little pickle of yours. Lift her head higher; she isn't comfortable."

Meanwhile in the village excitement ran high. The children had been kidnapped, had fallen into the river, had run away. Not for years had the sleepy of apprehension and interest. Most people inclined to the theory of kidnapping as being the most romantic. One young woman whispered of a mysterious figure in a red cloak, seen at the end of the street just as twilight was falling. Without doubt there were gypsies somewhere in the neighborhood, and where the gypsies were, there too, without doubt, were Elsie and Molly.

The women, after prudently counting their silver teaspoons to make sure that no vagrant had invaded the sanctity of their cupboards, found their way, one after another, to the room where Hester sat. She, it was agreed on all sides, must take no part in the search. Others would do that; she must wait at home ready to receive the little wanderers when they should return.

"If they return," sobbed poor Hester, laying her aching head down upon the table beside Molly's untasted supper, unwords of "consolation" which flowed so glibly from the lips of her group of

comforters. Only Hester did not behave as, in the eyes of the good gossips of Melton, she

should have done. She neither shrieked, nor wept, nor fainted, nor tore her hair, though everybody in the room was well aware that a well-conducted young lady ought to find of these four channels.

The good people who had come prepared to assist at a really touching scene, felt defrauded and disappointed. How could one administer volatile salts or burned feathers to a heartless creature who had evidently no more feeling than a stone? And meanwhile poor Hester sat still, making no outcry, shedding no tears, only hiding her face from the curious eyes and from the light, and now and then drawing a shuddering breath, half sigh, half moan.

children had been gone five hours-only saw you put them there. Never mind, old five short hours. It seemed to her that using "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Drug leave my chair. After using one-half of a botfellow; keep your agonies to yourself for those hours had held the anguish of five vears "Oh, Molly! Molly! my little Molly!"

The clock struck nine. Hester.

counting the slow strokes, knew that the

of her companions, she suddenly raised 35 and 75 cents. Trial bottles 10 cents.

sound without, caught the roll of heavy wheels. Surely they were stopping at the Oil," in the July Century, E. V. Smalley gate, and there!-was it, could it be, Elsie's voice?

At all events, it was Elsie herself, who, scrambling down from Carl Wagner's quarts of nitro-glycerine, is lowered into arms, rushed forward and hid her face the hole and exploded by dropping a in Hester's gown.

"Sister, don't be angry; we couldn't find it, after all."

"Angry!" echoed Hester, between tears

"Hester!" That was all.

they not seen her shocking conduct for themselves. Even Elsie was bewildered. Hester was glad? Then why did she cry? And who was the gray ogre, that sister should suffer him to put his arms around heryes, and kiss her too? Elsie, whose sense

of the proprieties was strong as Mrs. Grun-

dy's own, felt that such doings required

an explanation.

But Hester never gave one, but instead morning, the elder of the explorers propounded a question which had troubled know her youngsters have bread and her speculative mind ever since breakfast:

> "Sister, what did the ogre mean when a substitute the brother she found at the end of the rainbow?"-Harper's Bazar.

Celluloid Billiard Balls. The manufacture of billiard balls from

celluloid and bonsilate, says the Albany Argus, is a peculiar industry, from the fact that the only factory of the kind in the world is in this city. A large proportion of the balls now made are of celluloid, but only for the reason that the machinery is not as well adapted to the manufacture of bonsilate balls. The time is coming, however, when all halls will be made of the latter material. The celluloid, which is received in large white sheets, is first cut into small square pieces about five-eighths of an inch in size These are placed into moulds previously heated by steam to the proper temperature. They are then placed in the hydraulic presses, and with a pressure of from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds to the square inch, are roughly moulded, heat at the same time being applied. The various positions of the blocks in the mould, give the ball the peculiar mottled appearance when finished. Experiments have been made by

grinding the celluloid to a powder, and using it in that form, but nothing has succeeded so well as the present method. After being taken from the moulds, the balls are turned absolutely spherical by an exceedingly ingenious device. The processes in the manufacture of bonsilate balls are quite different in many respects. The material is placed in the moulds in powder, and the balls, after being roughly pressed up, considerably larger than the required size, are covered with rubber and tin foil, to prevent the material from being injured by water, and are then pressure of from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds to pecific gravity in one spot as in another. manufacture of billiard balls from bonsijate would have been impossible. A simple but ingenious contrivance is also employed to ascertain when the balls are perfectly poised or balanced. They are first weighed, and are then placed in a flat dish of mercury. This subtle fluid detects the slightest shade of inaccuracy, and the balls are put in the lathe and corrected until they are absolutely true. Not only billiard, but pool and bagatelle balls are made. The prices at which they are sold are far below those charged for ivory, ranging from \$5.50 to \$13.50 per set of four balls for billiards, and from \$26 to \$50 per set of sixteen balls for pool.

Habits of California Ostriches. The editor of the Anaheim (Cal.) Gazette has been viewing the ostriches on a ranch near Costa Station. He says: "The female lays an egg on alternate days to to sit, she considers her work done. If, however, her eggs are taken from her, she will lay thirty before she discovers the deception. And such eggs. The one showed us weighs three and a half pounds, and contains food sufficient to furnish a plentiful breakfast for four men. One ished stories of the past, is all gammon. The chicks are brought forth in the good old way. The female sits on the eggs in the daytime, and the male assumes the duty at night, allowing the female to seek rest and recreation while he attends to the household duties. It must be noted here that the male is much more solicitous for his household than is the female. It not infrequently happens that the latter prefers to gad about rather than take her turn at sitting, and on such occasions her lord and master administers to her a deserved chastisement by kicking her heartily around the paddock until she manifests proper contrition, and signifies her willingness to settle down on the eggs. There is a moral somewhere about this incident which, when found, make a note of it.'

That Husband of Mine Is three times the man he was before he began

Do not delay, but bear in mind that growied Wagner, under his breath, and she cried, brokenly, and then, deaf, as cold or cough. Adamson's Botanic Balsam matic Syrup. Enough cannot be said in its consumption often begins with a neglected just at that moment Grattan came into she had been to all the murmured words wins the day in curing coughs and colds. Price praise.

"Torpedoing" an Oil Well. In his illustrated article on "Striking

says: "When a well fails it is usually 'torpedoed' to start the flow afresh. A long tin tube, containing six or eight weight upon it. The tremendous force of the powerful explosive tears the sand rock apart and loosens the imprisoned oil and gas. Nothing is heard on the surface and laughter; and at the sound of her save a sharp report like a pistol shot, but voice Grattan started forward, with one the ground heaves perceptibly, and pretty soon the oil comes spurting out in a jet that breaks in spray above the lofty der-The neighbors looking on felt a thrill rick. The 'torpedo man' is one of the of virtuous indignation that made their interesting personages of the oil region, very bonnets tremble. They could not who is seen with most satisfaction from a have believed it of Miss Kingsley had distance. He travels about in a light vehicle with his tubes and his nitro glycerine can, traversing the rough roads at a jolly round trot, taking the chances of an accidental explosion, and whistling or singing as he goes. Sometimes the chances are against him, and a blow of a wheel against a stone sets free the terrible force imprisoned in the white fluid in his can. There is no occasion for a funeral after such an accident, for there is nothing to bury. Man, horse and 'buggy' are anlaughed and kissed her, when, next nihilated in a flash, and an ugly hole in the ground and a cloud of smoke are all that is left to show what has happened. The torpedo company buys a new horse and hires a new man, and there is no more difficulty about one transaction than the other. The business of 'torpedoing' wells is in the hands of a single company, which has made a large amount of money from a patent covering the process of using explosives under a fluid. Most oil producers regard the patent as invalid, because nature supplies the fluid in the well into which the nitro glycerine tube is lowered; but the courts have sustained the patent. Sometimes well-owners "torpedo" their wells stealthily by night to avoid paying the high price charged by the company. This operation is called "moon-lightning"

Animal Revenge. The active existence of a feeling like that of revenge and the possession of

powers of memory of considerable defi-

niteness and endurance in animals are il-

lustrated in some anecdotes published in

and many lawsuits have grown out of it.

a recent number of Chambers' Journal, Vixen and Viper were two dogs sent to hunt an otter. Only Vixen was able to attack the animal, and she was killed by him. Viper, who mourned for her intensely, went out in the night to hunt the otter; and the two were found on the next day clinched in death, with all the evidence of a desperate struggle around them. A Newfoundland dog was enraged by a traveler who, passing on horseback through the village, struck at him with his whip. A year afterward the traveler was passing through the same village, when the dog recognized him, and bit him through the leg. A friend of the owner of a dog, Tiger, set a stout bulldog against him, and Tiger got the worst of the fight. He remembered the event, and watched faithfully at the neighbor's door for his opportunity. It came; the dog seized the man and avenged his wrong. Afterwards he tried to placed under water pressure. By means make friends with him, and to restore the of this, the only machine of the kind in relations as they had been before the ofexistence, the balls are placed under a fense was given. A servant maid was accustomed to throw water on a dog the square inch. The water touching the chained up during the hot weather, and ball at every point, and the pressure be- for the best of motives-to cool him off. ing equally transmitted, the result is a The dog, however, took the proceeding perfectly pressed sphere, of just the same as an insult, and the first time he found himself loose he sprang upon the girl and Without this apparatus, the successful killed her. It was the duty of two dogs to take their turns at a turnspit. One of them shirked his task, slank away and hid. The other, when called upon to take his companion's turn as well as his own, led the people to where the truant was hid and killed him on the spot. A Newfoundland dog in Cork was annoyed by a cur. He took the animal, threw it over the dock, then plunged in himself and saved its life. Another Newfoundland dog was sent back by its master with a key which was needed at the house. It was attacked on its way by a butcher's dog, but went on about its business, paying no attention to the interruption. The key delivered, it stopped, on its way back to its master, till the dog came out, then attacked it and killed it. The story has become an old one of the elephant that cracked & cocoa nut on the head of a man who had cracked one on its skull, and killed him. the number of fifteen, when, if permitted Of another elephant—and he was called "the fool"-it is said that a quartermaster threw a tent-pin at him. A few days later, the animal came upon the quartermaster, lifted him up in his trunk, and put him in a large tree, to get down as best he could. Another elephant was treated to some nuts by a visitor who would suppose that the flavor of such ended by giving him some so hot that eggs would be unpleasantly pronounced. they burned him. In his agony, he drank Such is not the case, however, the flavor six pails of water, then threw the pail at not being as decided as that of duck eggs. the visitor. The two met a year after-What school boy has not read of the os ward, when the joker offered his nuts trich egg, and of its being hatched in the again. The elephant ate with relish till hot sun of Africa's sunny shore? But the hot nuts appeared, then took the jokthis pretty legend, like many other cher- er by the coat tails and held him up till The elephant proceeded to the ground. eat the nuts in the coat-pockets, then tore up the coat-tails and after the owner. The last story is of monkey, which, being caught stealing a friar's grapes, had to wear a weight on his tail. Afterward, while the friar was performing mass at the church, the mon-key climbed to the roof of his cell and with the weight on its tail broke all the

> Not one person in a hundred, at the age of sixty, can say that they are free from Rheumatic pains. All can be cured of this most dreadful disease by the use of Rheumatic Syrup.

WOLCOTT, N. Y., April 11, 1882.

This is to certify that I am an engineer by trade, and for the last five years have been troubled more or less with rheumatism. and for the last five weeks before this date I have been entirely unable to work, and when I comm ed using the Rheumatic Syrup I could hardly tle of the Syrup, I began to grow better, and am now at work again as usual, having been cured with three bottles. I should advise any one troubled with Rheumatism to use Rheu-

ALFRED REYNOLDS.

For I'll ha An artist Each joint The spring The leg w Inspection The fine si He walked Of speed h Bach step And he for The neight He clung t Then he ca But though He ran o'er To ease his To throw h The leg go He walked Of Europe He died-b The leg wa In Holland A skeleton My tale I'v Who never And I've be I never

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> her a formal -all he was be indulged strations, th coolly indiff He attribute for it never not in love prefaced his Did she lo a cottage wit

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THE CORK LEG.

A tale I tell now without any flam, In Holland there dwelt Mynheer Vonclam Who every morning said "I am The richest merchant in Rotterdam.' One day he stuffed himself full as an egg. When a poor relation came to beg; He kicked him out without broaching a keg, And in kicking him out he broke his leg.

A surgeon-the first in his vocation, Came in and made a long oration. He wanted a limb for anatomizat So finished his job by amputation. Said Mynheer, said he, when he'd done his work

By your sharp knife I lose one fork, But on two crutches I never will stalk, For I'll have a beautiful leg of cork," An artist in Rotterdam 'twould seem, Had made cork legs his study and theme; Each joint was as strong as an iron beam, The springs a compound of clock-work and steam

The leg was made and it fitted right, Inspection the artist did invite, The fine shape gave Mynheer delight, As he fixed it on and secured it tight,

He walked through square and past each shop, Of speed he went to the utmost top; Bath step he took with a bound and a hop, And he found his leg he could not stop Horror and fright were in his face,

The neighbors thought he was running a race; He clung to a lamp-post to stay his pace, The leg wouldn't stay but kept on the chas Then he called to some mea with all his might, "Oh, stop this leg or I'm murdered quite!" But though they heard him aid invite, He in less than a minute was out of sight.

He ran o'er hill and dale and plain, To ease his weary bones he'd fain; To throw himself down he tried, but all in vain, The leg got up and was off again.

He walked of days and nights a score. Of Europe he had made the tour; He died-but though he was no more, The leg walked on the same as before

In Holland sometimes comes in sight, A skeleton on a cork leg tight. No cash did the artist's skill requite He never was paid-and it served him right.

My tale I've told both plain and free, Of the rummest rich merchant that could be, Who never was buried though dead we see, And I've been singing his L-E-G!

An Oyster Yarn.

I never found anything but once here in excess of my expectations, or even approaching them, and that was the New York oysters. I had then just come from California, where oysters are very small and unimportant, not to say insignificant, and I had often eaten a hundred there at a time, and had always felt that I could eat more if I had them. So when I arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel I ordered my dinner to be served in my room, and told the waiter to bring with my dinner a strong cup of coffee and a hundred raw oysters. He looked at me a moment and then said:

"Did I understand you to say a hundred oysters?"

"Yes." I answered: "raw, on the half shell, with vinegar; no lemons; and as soon as you can, for I am very hungry." "Amen! Miss, do you want a hundred?"

"Yes, I do. What are you waiting for? Must I pay for them in advance? I want nice large ones."

"No, no, Miss. All right, you shall have them," and he went out. I continued my writing, and forgot all about my dinner until he knocked and came in with my dinner on a tray, but no oysters. "How is this?" said I. "There are no oysters."

"Dey's comin', Miss, dey's comin'," and the door opened and in filed three more sons of Africa's burning sands, each with a big tray of oysters on the half shell. was staggered, but only for a moment, for I saw the waiters were grinning, so I calmly directed them to place one tray on a chair, one on the washstand, and one on the bed, and said:

"They are very small, aren't they?" "Oh! no, Miss, de berry largest we'ze

"Very well," said I, "you can go. If I want any more I'll ring." When they got out into the hall one said

to the other: "Fore God, Jo, if she eats all them oy

sters she's a dead woman."

I did not feel hungry any longer. drank my coffee and looked at the oysters every one of them as big as my hand, and they all seemed to be looking at me with their horrible white faces, and out of their one diabolical eye, until I could not have eaten one any more than I could have carved up a live baby. They leered at me and seemed to dare me to attack them. Our California oysters are small, and with no more individual character about them than grains of rice, but these detestable creatures were instinct with evil intentions, and I dared not swallow one for fear of the disturbance he might raise in my interior, so I set about getting rid of them, for I was never going to give up beaten before those waiters. I hung a dress over the key-hole after I locked the door, and just outside my window found a tin waterspout that had a small hole in it. I carefully enlarged it, and then slid every one of those beastly creatures down one by one-one hundred and two of them-they all the time eyeing me with that cold, pasty look of malignity. When the last one was out of sight I stopped trembling, and finished my dinner in peace, and then rang for the waiters. You just should have seen their faces! One of the waiters asked if I would have some more. May he never know the internal pang he inflicted upon me, but I replied, calmly:

might be hurtful."

A Madder if not a Wiser Man. The denouncement was brought about in this way: He had decided to make her a formal offer of his hand and heart -all he was worth, and then he hoped to be indulged in some lover-like demonstrations, the young lady so far being coolly indifferent in her manner to him. He attributed this to maidenly reserve, for it never occurred to him that she was

Did she love him well enough to live in a cottage with him? Was she a good cook and bottle-washer? Did she think it a wife's duty to make home happy? Would she consult his tastes and wishes concerning her associates and pursuits in vine has permanently cured her."

not in love with him. He cautiously

prefaced his declaration with a few ques-

life? Was she economical? Could she make her own clothes, etc?

The young lady said that before she answered his questions she would assure him of some negative virtues she possessed. She never drank, smoked or chewed; never owed a bill to her laundry or tailor; never stayed out all night playing billiards; never lounged on the street corner and ogled giddy girls; never stood in with the boys for cigars and wine suppers.

"Now" said she, rising indignantly, "I am assured by those who know that you do all those things, and it is rather absurd for you to expect all the virtues in me while you do not possess one of them yourself. I can never be your wife," and she bowed him out and left him standing on the cold door step, a madder if not a wiser man.

It is Not Entirely Marrying Black Eyes to Blue.

Men and women, and especially young people, do not know that it takes years to marry completely two hearts, even of the most loving and well sorted. But nature allows no sudden change. slope very gradually from the cradle to the summit of life. Marriage is gradual, fraction of us at a time.

A happy wedlock is a long falling in love. I know young persons think love belongs only to brown hair and plump, round, crimson cheeks. So it does for ts beginning, just as Mount Washington begins at Boston Bay. But the golden marriage is a part of love which the bridal day knows nothing of.

Youth is the tassel and silken flower of love; age is the full corn, ripe and solid in the ear. Beautiful is the morning of love with its prophetic crimson, violet, purple and gold, with its hopes of days that are to come. Beautiful also is the evening of love, with its glad remembrance, and its rainbow side turned to ward heaven as well as earth.

Young people marry their opposites in temper and general character, and such a marriage is generally a good one. They do it instinctively. The young man does not say: "My black eyes require to be wed to blue, and my overvehemence requires to be a little modified with somewhat of dullness and reserve." When these opposites come together to be wed they do not know it, but each thinks the other just like himself.

Old people never marry their opposites They marry their similars and from calculation. Each of these two arrange ments is very proper. In their long journey these opposites will fall out a great many times, and both will charm the other back again, and by-and-by they will the thing mixed up with some kind of a gran be agreed as to the place they will go to ary.' and the road they will go by, and become econciled. The man will be nobler and larger for being associated with so much humanity unlike himself, and she will be nobler woman for having manhood beside her that seeks to correct her deficiencies and supply her with what she lacks, if the diversity be not too great, and there be real piety and love in their hearts to

The old bridegroom, having a much shorter journey to make, must associate himself with one like himself. A perfect and complete marriage is, perhaps, as rare as perfect personal beauty. Men and women are married fractionallya small fraction, and then a large frac-

Very few are married totally, and they only, I think, after some forty or fifty into his nose with a pair of tweezers." years of gradual approach and excitement. Such a large and sweet fruit is a complete to ring hogs!" narriage that it needs a winter to mellow and season. But a real happy marriage of love and judgment between a man and women is one of the things so very handsome that if the sun were, as the Greek poets fabled, a god, he might stop the world in order to feast his eyes with such a spectacle.-From one of Theodore Parker's Sermons.

Out of the Mire.

Out on Pemberton's lines and near the spot where he surrendered Vicksburg to Grant, I came to a spot on the highway where the road narrowed to about 10 feet, and just here was a faded old mule hitched to a wagon loaded with a quarter of a cord of wood. The mule was up to his knees in mud and the wagon was stalled. Reining my horse off to the left I took a circuit through the thick woods and suddenly came upon a colored man seated on a log and half asleep.

"What are you doing here?" I asked. "Waitin'," was his prompt reply.

"For what?" "Say, boss, did you turn in from de

"Yes." "Saw a big mud hole out dar, I reckon?

"I did." "Saw an ole rat cull'd mewl stuck fast in de mud?"

"Well, sah, dat 'stablishment b'longs to dis individual."

"Then why on earth don't you get the vagon out and move on to town?" "Bekase de ole mewl won't pull, an' bekase I'ze dun tired of liftin'. But it's all right, boss, I isn't worried."

Just then we heard the sound of wheels coming up, and a team, with two men in the carriage, had to halt. They called "Nigger!" three or four times, and the "Not now. I think too many at once man on the log winked to me to keep quiet. Receiving no response, they got down, and while one played the whip over the old beast, the other lifted on the wheel and the wagon was rushed out on solid ground so that the carriage could pass. When it was out of hearing the negro started for the road in a leisurely manner, and chuckled back over his

shoulder: "Dat's what I was waitin' fur-yaw! yaw! yaw! Tell you what, boss, dar's nuffin' like makin' de white folks take hold an' help boost dis eand of the ken-try up a few feet! Whoa! dar, Napoleon! Now you walk on wid dat wagin!"

My Wife Had Fits.

"For 35 years," says our correspon Henry Clark, of Fairfield, Lenawee Co., Mich., "my wife had fits. The, would last about an hour, and sometime; longer. Samaritan Ner-

A Pair of Shoes in Twenty Minutes.

The Boston Globe says that eight hours consumed in making a pair of boots or shoes when working for a record would be considered terribly slow time in Lynn. Twenty minutes is the best time on record. In 1880 Charles Stewart Parnell visited Lynn, and while there he was shown about the city by Mayor Sanderson and three or four other gentlemen. The party visited the shoe manufactory of C. S. Sweetser & Co., and the proprietors decided to show Mr. Parnell how quick a pair of boots could be made. It was decided to make a pair of woman's grain polish and the work commenced, Mr. Parnell closely watching every movement. He saw the stock for the uppers and the top linings cut out, and the eyeleting done and the passing of the uppers from one stitcher to another; he saw the sole leather died out for the bottoms, and the stock fitted. Up to this time the uppers and bottoms had been kept separate. The next he saw was the two parts come to gether, the uppers lasted to the bottoms then the uppers were sewed to the soles by a McKay stitcher, and in rapid succession followed the work of beating out trimming and setting the edges, nailing on the heels, shaving and finishing the same, buffing the bottoms and channel ing. Mr. Parnell then took the boots, which had been manufactured in just twenty minutes before his own eyes, and carried them with him to England These boots, in process of manufacture passed through no less than twenty hands and the work was perfect.

VARIETIES.

AT two o'clock P. M. the first visitor showed ap at the door of the office, and Dyke cordial. invited him inside. The farmer entered sitatingly and remarked that he had expected to meet the proprietor, with whom he had an appointment to discuss ensilage.

'I am in charge of the journal," said Dyke. 'O, you are. Well, you seem to have retty clean office here. "Yes, replied Dyke. "But about this enflage. Ensilage is pretty good breed, isn't

"Breed!" exclaimed the farmer-"why-" "I mean that it's a sure crop, something that ou can rely-"

"Crop! Why it isn't a crop at all." "Yes, yes, I know it isn't a crop," said Dyke, perspiring until his collar began to melt away down the back of his neck, but you can do better and cleaner work with a good sharp ensilage on stubby ground than-,' "Take it for a sulky plow, do you?"

"No, no," said Dyke. "You don't seem to anderstand me. Now if a farmer builds an ensilage on low ground-" "Builds an ensilage! You seem to have go

"Pshaw, no," continued Dyke. "I must make myself plainer. You see this ensilage properly mixed with one part guano and three parts hypophosphate of antimony, with the ad dition of a little bran and tanbark, and the whole flavored with chloride of lime, makes a top-dressing for strawberry beds which--"

'Why, ensilage isn't no manure." "No, certainly not," said Dyke. "I know i is not often used in that way. You don't catch my drift. When I said top-dressing I meant turkey dressing-stuffing, you know- for the Thanksgiving-

"Great heavens, man! Ensilage isn't a hu "No, not a human food, exactly," said poor Dyke, grinning like an almshouse idiot, "it isn't a food at all in the true sense of the word. My plan has always been to lasso the hog with a trace chain, and after pinning his ears back with a clothespin, put the ensilage

"My good lands! You don't use ensilage The farmer slowly arose, and with some ev

dence of rheumatic twinges in his legs. "Young man," he said solemnly, "you are long ways from home, ain't you?"

"Yes," replied Dyke, dropping his eyes be

neath the stern glance of the farmer. "In my ancestral halls in England sad eyed re tainers wearily watch and wait for my return.' "Go home, young man, go home to your feudal castle, and while on your way across the rolling deep muse on the fact that ensilag One of the Improved Ways of Getting is simply canned food for live stock put up expressly for family use in a silo, which is no thing less than an air tight pit where corn stalks, grass, millet, clover, alfalfa and other gree truck is preserved for winter use, as green and verdant as the sub-editor of the Farmers' Friend and Cultivators' Champion .-

> WHEM the Saxe-Meiningen Company were performing at Drury Lane, one of the principal actors told the following story:

"An artist belonging to our first theatre in Germany went a few months ago on a starring engagement to one of the score of small capi tals of the empire. After the first performance the sovereign of the diminutive state addressed to the player, whom he had condescended to receive in his box, some flattering remarks that seemed to forbode a more distinctive tribute of his admiration, seeing that His Highness dis poses of a downright menagerie of eagles, falcons, bears and other heraldic animals, so much appreciated by the followers of Thespis "Anyhow, the comedian having performed for three consecutive nights without perceiv.

ing any nearer realization of his secret wishes, egan to grow impatient, and resolved to shake from his feet the dust of so ungrateful a town.

"The next morning, having ordered an open carriage, he drove to the station, after having told the driver to pass, on his way thither, be fore the palace of his Serene Highness.

"It was just the hour when the latter was in the habit of taking his constitutional under the veranda, in company with his chamberlain. Perceiving the artist, who did not look particularly pleased, in the distance, His Highness turned towards his companion, 'What is the natter with Herr-; he seems to be going?" he asked.

The courtier's answer was a mute one, piece of dumb show merely. He pointed t is button-hole, smiling a kind of feeble diplomatic smile. "'Is that all?" replied His Highness.

Quick, Herr Ritter: go and fetch me an orler from my cabinet.' "In another moment the courtier returne

with a small box. As the artist was driving by the Prince hailed him, and without leaving him time to alight, threw the box into his lap 'If you must be going, take this as a remem brance; and a pleasant journey to you.' "The actor tried to stammer a few words o

thanks, and continued the journey. But scarcely had he gone a dozen yards when His Highness perceived him making frantic signs. What's the matter?" shouts the Prince Serenissimo, there are two,' comes the an swer. 'Never mind,' vells back the generous Prince; 'give the other one to the coach-

A DILAPIDATED stranger called on an Austin philanthropist and revealed a tale of woe, want, misery and dejection. At the conclusion he said:

"Would you think me at all lacking in phil osophy if I should drown my sorrow in the

flowing bowl?" The Austin philanthropist looked at him

few moments and then said hurriedly:

"Come, let's go and take a drink." The stranger quickly surrounded the co tents of a full glass of whiskey. Then he looked appealingly at the philanthropist and

"One doesn't usually affect me." "Well, fill up another; I've had enough." said the benevolent citizen, at the same time

tarting toward the door. "Hold on," said the sorrowful man. on. Where are you going?" 'Home.'

"Didn't you bring me down here to drow Yes."

"Well, of course you know, a man can't frown unless he goes down three times. Say, ou fill 'em up again."—Texas Siftings. A CINCINNATI German in the function

trade was accosted the other day by a New "Well, Mr. Schmidt, they say you have mad-

an assignment?" "Yaw, dot ish so." "You assigned to your brother, didn'

' Yaw, he vhas my brudder.' "Didn't anybody raise objections about this family arrangement?" "Vell, I doan' know. Vhen my brudde fails he assigns to me, und vhen I fails I as signs to him. Dot makes fair play, eh? I

Chaff.

Something of a wag-The tip of a dog's ail. A time-honored court-room-the front par

"Heavy" swells are usually light readers and Only they who go without know truly what

Close Quarters-The 25 cent pieces hoarded by a miser Sandwich Weather-One hot day between

You can never expect a blacksmith to give The chord of sympathy is often best expressed by a cord of wood.

Patent medicines are now made that will cure anything except hams. More than the "power of attorney" is required to move a stubborn juror.

A medical man says the dude has a homo phatic head and allopathic feet. Because a man says he lives on faith, yo must not infer that he will refuse a good dir

Is it any wonder that a man who imbibed corn juice freely should have a "husky" It was in Wall Street where the bull rushe

was discovered by Pharaoh's

"Sis, give me a lively subject for my com-position," said little Ben; and his sister Martha replied: "Fleas."

The single eyeglass is worn by the dude. The theory is that he can see with one eye much more than he can comprehend. Bessie, three years old, on seeing a fine bed of pansies in bloom, cried out: "See the unny little faces 'out any heads.

"Pa," inquired an up-town boy yesterday what is a monarch?" "A monarch?" replied the father sadly, "a monarch is a man

The cost of stopping a train of cars is said to be from 40 to 60 cents. When the train is stopped by another train, these prices become somewhat inflated. "Sambo, kin yo' tell me why dey inwariably takes de pennies from de children at de Sun-day school?" "Course I kin. Dat is to get

le cents ob de meetin'. We hear of an amateur singer up in Chenan go County who frightened a pair of canary birds to death. It must have been a clear case of killing two birds with one's tone.

"Please pass the goat," said a boarder to his hostess. "Why do you call my butter the goat?" asked the lady. "Because," replied the unfeeling wretch, "it's a very strong but-

A clergyman asked some children: do we say in the Lord's Prayer, 'who art in Heaven,' since God is everywhere?" A little drummer boy answered, "Because its head uarters.'

It doesn't take a northern invalid very long to get well in Florida. When the first week's hotel bill is presented, he generally says: "I guess I'm well enough to start for home this Literary Matron-"What does Shakespear mean by his frequent use of the phrase, 'Go to?'' Matter of fact Husband—"Well. per

haps he thought it wouldn't be polite or pr "Is it a sin ," asked a fashionable lady of he spiritual director, "for me to feel pleasure when is gentleman says I am handsome?" "It is, ny daughter," he replied gravely; "we should never delight in falsehood!"

A musical journal says that the origin of the ew's harp is unknown. That's nonsense jew's harp is unknown. That's nonsense Vinegar was first known as juice sharp—an vinegar came into the world honestly enough with a mother known and acknowledged

A Pennsylvania inventor has evolved a ner rat trap, in one end of which is a mirror This may do for the female rats, but when maid rat notices that the bait looks double h will think he has had enough and go home.

Fritz has been hunting up the pedigree or. Tanner, the celebrated hungry man, an Dr. Tanner, the celebrated hungry man, and thinds he is of very ancient lineage. The 43rd verse of chapter 9, Acts of Apostles, reads "And it came to pass that he tarried man days with one Simon A. Tanner. man, and The 43rd A very low church minister was reprovi

nis curate with having taken part in a weddin oreakfast. "But, sir," said the young man i unazement, "our Lord himself was present a weddin to the property of the control wedding feast in Cana!" "That's perfectl rue, young man," answered the parson, "but n my opinion he had very much better had Stranger, with large family: "I say, have ou malaria in this section?" Fresh clerk: 'Yes, sir; yes, sir. We have everything for the confort of—(landlord takes him one

side). Oh, of course we haven't malaria right here in this hotel, but in the hotel opposite it rages terribly." Clerk wonders why the stranger hurriedly leaves the resort. A drunken woman was dismissed by the ju A drunken woman was dismissed by the justice with a fine of three dollars, after telling a sad story of woe and giving a fictitious name. Upon leaving the court she nudged the big policeman in the ribs and said: "Me darlint, if I'd given me name as Bridget Malony, I wud have been salted for about fifty days. It was a folione scheme I worruked, be hevins. Lillie Lantir! O'im a daisy."

Langtry! Oi'm a daisy."

*Women are rapidly finding places in the earned professions and the more lucrative oc cupations from which they were formerly excluded. Many are graduating in medicine Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., is minister of health to thousands who may never touch the hem of her garment or behold the genial light of her modest countenance.

To most children the bare suggestion of dose of castor oil is nauseating. Why not, then, when physic is necessary for the little nes, use Ayer's Cathartic Pills? They combine every essential and valuable principle of a

Che Household.

THE WAYSIDE COW.

In the FARMER of the 26th ult. H. A. H. conjures up a vision of the widow's cow chewing the cud of contentment by the roadside, and seems to think there is no particularly excellent reason why she should not be there. This is to be considered the "purely sentimental" view of the question, since he has assured us that legally it is not the proper thing. The arguments that the wayside grass is wasted, and that it is hard to oblige a poor person whose cow is a valuable adjunct to his living, to hire pasturage when he can illy afford to do so, are per haps the strongest that can be adduced in favor of making a cow pasture of the road. The law "is no respecter of persons;" if it is allowable for the widow to turn her one brindle heifer into the highway, it is as lawful for her rich neighbor to let down the bars for fifteen or twenty head. And under the old dispensation it was the well-to-do farmer whose cows ate most of the roadside grass. It was impossible to leave a gate open or a bar down, no matter how urgent the haste or speedy the return, lest the ubiquitous cow, appearing as suddenly and mysteriously as if summoned by a conjurer's spell, should resolve herself into an investigating committee of one, and pursue her researches just where, if she had pondered a week in her doan' go much on some mans who goes back bovine way, she could do the most damage; and the mischief that one welldisposed cow can do to the garden, the flower beds, the lawn, or to growing crops is almost incredible to those not experimentally wise in the matter. Where cattle run at large in the high-

way it is impossible to protect and preserve trees planted for shade or left for that purpose; some wicked instinct warns the cow that these ought to be let alone; therefore she maliciously "goes for them, once usually being enough. We are beginning to take pride in our highways, and to understand that the place for trees is not over the boundary fence where their shade dwarfs the growth of the farmer's crops, and the roots steal nourishment from his soil, but midway between road and fence, where the traveler can have the benefit of their shade in summer. We cannot have shady thoroughfares and cattle at large.

Again, there is always more or less danger of accidents. Horses are startled by the sudden appearance of a head and a pair of horns above a leafy ambuscade; it is almost impossible, sometimes, to get a spirited animal past a cow lying in the road: even the horses seem to understand here is "matter out of place." A cow's horns, however actually harmless, are to be regarded with suspicion; there are infinite possibilities for harm about them. The behavior of the "cow with the crumpled horn" that tossed the dog contemporary with the "house that Jack built" does not inspire us with confidence in the good intentions of her descendants; there is always danger of reversion to the original type. I don't call myself a timid woman, but I invariably give even the widow's cow a "wide berth" whenever I meet her, especially if she seems at all inclined to dispute the right of way; and I well recollect how when a child at tending district school, I have climbed ten rail fences at imminent risk of my pre cious neck, in abject terror of some mildeved animal intent on its own business The agonies of fright suffered were none he less that they than real.

The wayside cow is an ambitious beast. However sweet the herbage allotted her, she always desires to better her condi tion. A field of clover just ready for the mower is particularly attractive, next to it she prefers a yellowing wheat field, Those placid eyes are ever on the watch for a misplaced rail or a leaning post, and aggressive horns and broad shoulders aid her through the breach. Once "in clover" she must explore to the farthest corner, and the angry farmer as he calls his dog is conscious that he, she and it are doing more damage "than the blamed cow is worth," and she always evinces a strong determination not to go out where she came in. She is the Ishmael of the bovine family, every man's hand is against her and her horns are against the peace of humanity: irate housewives pursue her, she is dogged and chased away, and generally and rightly named a common misance.

I cannot exactly admire H. A. H.' taste in selecting the cow-bell as a favorite musical instrument, but agree with him in thinking that, like a hand-organ, it is best at a distance; for my gratification the more distant the better. And if our Law Editor ever had had his beauty sleep broken short off by the persistent clatter of the bell of some gay young heifer taking a late supper a few rods from his open window, he would feel the melody more exasperating than soothing. I have not mentioned the air of neatness and thrift it imparts to a neighborhood to have every man's barnyard the road in front of his house, as so many made it

under the old law. There are a great many wastes on the farm greater and more important than that of the grass in the highway; the one item of damage done by intruding stock will offset the worth of most of it, and the balance goes far to the other side when we take into account the constant care and renewal of fences. Any land owner can better afford to pasture his poor neighbor's cow for nothing than fence to keep her out. BEATRIX.

THE "OUNCE OF PREVENTION' WANTED.

"An Anxious Mother" writes to the Household editor, apropos of the article 'Forcing an Issue" in the FARMER of June 19th, but her letter was inadvertantly neglected, having been carelessly placed in the wrong compartment of the editor's desk. She says:

"It seems as if the girls that are the most carefully brought up are the ones who make the worst matches. It makes a mother's heart ache to see the child for cathartic medicine, and being sugar-coated are whom she has worked so hard and done so much, and whose happiness is far sal-soda, and it owed its success to the

dearer to her than her own, bent on marrying some shiftless, good for nothing, unprincipled scamp, who can hardly make a living for himself. But what can parents do when a girl is bent on what they know is almost self destruction, and neither soft words or 'direct opposition' will be listened to?"

It is an unfortunate fact that those girls who have had the best advantages, and the most done for them, are usually those who most disappoint their friends when they marry. Often the education and accomplishments have been provided at great personal sacrifice and devotion on the part of parents, and it is indeed hard for them to see the well beloved child "throw herself away," by uniting her fate with that of a man of dissolute character, or one not intellectually her equal. In such cases the parents feel that all their self-denial has been in vain; they feel, and rightly too, that in view of what they have done to secure the best things of life to their child their wishes ought to have a certain influence on the one who has profited by their unselfishness. But the fact remains that in nine cases out of ten a deaf ear is turned alike to prayers, entreaties and commands.

Such being the fact, what can we do? We believe the only remedy lies in the character of the early home training. We must teach our daughters different views of marriage. They begin to think about it at an early age. How many of you 'anxious mothers" have smiled to hear some slip of a girl say with a toss of her head, "when I'm married-" thus showing that she looks forward to it as something to be hers by right of her womanhood. It is sometimes said as a reproach to girls, that "all they think about is in some gardens, but has always been getting married," yet from the many unhappy unions is it not rather evident that they do not think enough about it, or do not think in the right way? If they had proper understanding of the duties, the esponsibilities, the penalties, and above all the irrevocableness of the tie, would they choose a husband as lightly as a partner for a quadrille, and let a good address and "store clothes" go as far in one as the other?

The family sentiment should be strongly against that class of young men who raise the crop known as "wild oats." Those who sow that cereal generally harvest an unprofitable crop. It would seem that no pure, good girl would need to be warned against a man who lets "wine in and wit out," who gambles, or associates with low and vicious companions, or who has figured in a social scandal. Yet our nicest and best girls will marry such men, partly through ignorance of their true character, and partly because they so underestimate the danger of intrusting their future to even a reformed roue. Cupid is represented with bandaged eyes, and the "little fat boy with the bow and arrows" seems to blind all he wounds. The sentiment early implanted in the mind must be relied upon, together with delay, that the pleasing madness may be dispelled by calmer reason.

Sometimes, with some temperaments, ridicule proves a potent weapon, if used with care and by one whose opinion is valued. A popular author also gives a prescription, as follows:

"'I need not feel his pulse,' he thought. Dorsay is suffering from a pretty governess. Symptoms-incoherence, fever, delusions. Treatment-two parts ridicule to one of remonstrance; fill up with indifference.""

If in affairs of this kind we could only persuade our daughters to act on that wise saying of Ninon de l'Enclos: "A woman should never accept a lover without the consent of her heart nor without the consent of her heart nor." out without the consent of her heart, nor a husband-without the consent of her judgment," what a world of unhappiness would be avoided! And yet it is no great wonder that our American girls refuse to submit to right-

ful authority or listen to their parents' advice. From the time they leave school, altogether too many of them are a "law unto themselves" in all social respects. They go where they please, make whatever acquaintances they please, entertain and accept invitations from men their parents know only by name; is it any wonder that having had a "free head" too long, they refuse to be guided in a matter in which they conceive their life's happiness lies?

But it does not follow that because a girl makes an unfortunate marriage, her education and accomplishments are thrown away. The time may come when these alone will stand between her and starvation. In any event, she will be a better wife and mother with than without them, for as a noted divine has beautifully said: "One can fulfill all lowly duties better by rising sometimes to the highest, as the lark soars and sings in the apper air and then drops back into its

HELP IN WASHING.

L. M. Peabody's letter on "Science in Housekeeping," in the New England Farmer, says: "The numerous washing powders, of

f r making great quantities of soft soap from the contents of a small package, or for rendering almost magical aid in washing, are all, so far as examined, composed of soap and soda ground up together, with possibly the addition of a little borax, or ammonium salts. And the washing crystals are sal-soda, with perhaps very explicit directions for using. Since soda is the efficient cleansing agent in soap, nothing better can be used for help in washing. Bought in its own name, by the pound, it is an inexpensive article, costing from one-sixth to one-tenth as much as when purchased under some fine sounding name. It can be added, in solution, never in solid form directly, to the soapy water, or a nice white soft soap may be prepared beforehand by dissolv ing soap and soda in hot water, then mixing and allowing to cool. The proportions of soap and soda may be varied from two pounds of soda to four of soap, or to six of soap, according to the desired strength. Like all powerful agents it should not be trusted to ignorant or care

"One of the most popular washing compounds a few years since, was pure

following careful directions: 'Put the contents of this box, (about half a pound, price 25 cents,) into one quart of boiling water; stir well, then add three quarts of cold water. This will make one gallon. For washing clothes, allow two cupfuls of liquid to a large tub of water.' It was evident that sal-soda used in this way was not strong enough to weaken the cloth,

and yet that it was a help in cleansing. "It seems a pity that so much money should be spent for articles which can be had for one-tenth the price asked, and housewives would hardly keep on paying for them if they realized that there are no new substances or compounds discovered. which are better for laundry purposes than those so well known. Ammonia is an alkali of great service in cleansing, but it is not likely to enter largely into soap preparations. It can be used by the housekeeper to great advantage in washing all-wool flannels, or delicate articles; also for silver, but not for brass, as copper is somewhat soluble in ammonia. Borax is very useful in some cases, but is too expensive for everyday washing."

PANSIES AGAIN.

In spite of "Ella" and the catalogues, I must still claim that my pansles are annuals. They die in winter if left in the ground, and in summer when wintered in the cellar. One fall I put some plants south of the house, and they bloomed early in the spring, but gave up the ghost under the July heat. A little difference in soil or situation often makes a great difference with a flower. I know that adonis will grow luxuriantly and self-sow spindling, light in color and refused to mature its seed in mine. Indeed, sunflowers and bachelor buttons seem to be my sole spontaneous ornaments.

A neighbor has a bed of pansies nestled close up to the board fence, which bloomed this spring but a little later than mine, and I intend to copy the situation as soon as possible. I am much obliged to "Ella," however,

for correcting and advising me, and hope we shall hear from her again.

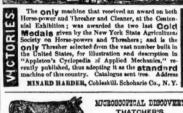
A. H. J.

AN INQUIRY.

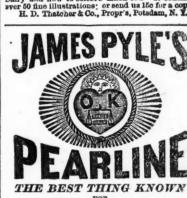
Will some of the members of the Household be kind enough to give through its columns, the treatment necessary for the successful cultivation of the Farfugium? The leaves of our plants die after a few weeks' growth. What soil is most favorable for their growth? Any information will be gladly received. LYONS, June 29, '83.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.





THATCHER'S Orange Butter Color large creameries and dairies full of solid facts await your request by mail. Put up in 1, 4 a 10 oz. bottles and 1 a 10 gal. cans. Every package warranted to satisfy the consumer and keep in any latitude for years without deterioration. Sold by Dealers in 25 States and Canada, who will give to each purchaser a copy of the New Guide Book (just out) on the Dairy and how to select milch cow. It contains aver 50 fine illustrations, or send us 15 for a correction.



Washing and Bleaching In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water. SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZ-INGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor, should be without it.





to take away the lamb. Keep the animal's bowels in fair condition by occasional doses of sulphate of magnesia, 1 oz., Jamaica ginger, pulv., half an ounce, mix; for one dose give in a little warm water.

Injury of Hock in a Mare.

EATON RAPIDS, June 27th, 1883. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer,

I have a four year old roan mare that was kicked on the inside of the hock joint, extending from near the point of the hock forward and down; skin not broken; swollen some; was a little lame for a few days; applied cold water, seemed better; took her up one morning; was very lame and swollen ful!, applied hot water for two half days, then Mustang Liniment for about two days, when it broke and has discharged freely since; have applied carbolic acid and water; it now seems to be doing well and the lameness is somewhat better. What do lameness is somewhat better. What do you recommend, and what should I have at the start? It is now about two weeks since she was kicked by a bare foot.

I cannot procure your medicines here. A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- The application of hot or cold water in the early stages of such an injury, followed by the application of Prof. R. Jennings' Evinco Liniment, would have prevented the abscess forming. Your druggist would have sent for it at your request; it can be ordered through any wholesale drug house in Detroit. Since the formation of the abscess your treatment with carbolic acid, if not too strong, is correct, an ounce to one pint of water is strong enough.

Puerperal or Milk Fever in the Cow.

FOREST HILL, July 2d, 1883. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—Will you give me a de-scription of milk fever in cows and treatment in the MICHIGAN FARMER. I have three cows to come in soon, and as there is considerable milk fever around here, would like to be prepared for it.

Yours,

E. H. ESTES.

Answer.-In puerperal, or milk fever in the cow, the premonitory symptoms are restlessness, pawing and shifting the feet, pulse at first full and accelerated, respiration slightly disturbed, secretion of milk partially suspended; eyes bloodshot, or of a leaden hue, with a wild, unnatural expression; appetite lost; muzzle hot and nose dry; mouth open and tongue protruding. At this stage of the disease the cow is very irritable; the udder is swollen, hot and tender to the touch. As the disease advances the milk is entirely suspended; eyes bulge out; hind legs show weakness, and the animal shows a tottering gait if forced to move; no notice is taken of the calf; respiration labored; pulse small and quick; she finally staggers and falls, lying either in a comatose condition or dashing her head violently about; lashes her tail; moans; cold sweats bedew the body; the paunch is unnaturally swollen; legs, horns, and ears become cold. She lies with her head resting un. on her side, or with head and neck stretched out; the eyes, with dilated pupils, are set in the head, presenting a peculiar glassy appearance, and if not speedily relieved, the animal dies. These symptoms are not all to be found in any one animal, but vary according to circumstances. The above symptoms have all been observed in different animals suffering from an attack of milk fever. The owners of dairy stock, as well as the most eminent veterinary surgeons, heretofore regarded it as an into say, has passed, and milk fever has been deprived of its heretofore destructive power by the use of Pro. R. Jennings, and dairyman to have it on hand. If your druggist does not keep it, have him send

Ticks on Sheep.

VANDALIA, Mich., June 27th, 1883. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-I saw in the FARMER of last week a remedy for ticks on sheep, also one two weeks ago in the veterinary columns of the FARMER. Now I would not say a word against the remedy that appeared in the veterinary columns, for I have received much valuable advice from the professor through the veterinary department. But his remedy amused me He says linseed oil, turpentine and pure tar, mixed in equal parts, rubbed on and around the ticks will destroy them.

This put me in mind of a story I heard when a boy of eight summers. (I presume every boy has heard it.) It was, if you wished to catch a bird put salt on his tail. Now if we have to catch the sheep and put tar and turpentine on and around each tick, why not pick the ticks off, box them up and send them to Washington and have them pensioned; then they would not be troubled laboring for a living. If you will permit I will give you a recipe that worked well in a flock of one thousand head belonging to J. E. Bonine of Cass County, Mich. The remedy was apabout the year 1861 or 1862, since which time there has been no ticks on the flock or its descendants. Take one table spoonful of sulphur, mix well with one quart of common barrel salt given to one hundred sheep once a week for five or six weeks, when ewes are not with lamb, will rid them of all ticks. I. A. Bonine.

above letter from our worthy correspondent of Vandalia, commenting upon the remedy or rather its application as suggested by us for the destruction of ticks on sheep. In reply permit us to say: In answering questions upon subjects so generally understood by our farmers and sheep breeders, it is not expected of us to give the stereotyped remedies so widely known; such as dipping into a solution of tobacco; the application of mercurial ointment (always dangerous), etc. Neither is it necessary that our directions as to the rubbing on and around each particular tick should be strictly followed. The application coming in contact with the tick destroys it. Where they exist in large numbers time may be saved. and at the same time the object accomplished, by making the application to all parts of the body without singling out each particular parasite. Such a course it seems to us would naturally suggest itself to the operator.

Answer .- We publish with pleasure the

The purity and elegant perfume of Parker's Hair Balsam explain the popularity of this reCribbers' Muzzle.

MARENGO, June 28, 1883.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. Have you the cribber's muzzle for sale? If so, at what price, and give me the particulers for using it. If it will give satisfaction I will send for one. I have a cribfaction I will send 105. ber that a strap won't stop. J. F. BASSERD.

Answer .- We do not keep the cribbing muzzle. You can have one made by any good worker in iron from the engraving of it, as published in the MICHIGAN FARM! Davenport, and sister of Hon. George ER of a year ago.

For the Michigan Farmer. PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY.

In our business rambles over the town ship of Hadley, Lapeer county, we ob serve plainly visible on all sides an era of improvement that is pleasing. New houses and barns are dotting the landscape, fences are being placed in order, all of which pleases the eye if it does not tickle the fancy. The soil is heavy and rich, but in some portions very rolling. We called at many of the houses, and therefore met the farmers at their homes, and enjoyed the short visits made with them. We find that though Martin N. Kelly

resides in Metamora, of which town he is supervisor, he owns 207 acres of land in Hadley. This farm is very productive and yields abundant crops, the soil being very rich and strong. It shows splendid cultivation, the house, barns and fences being in good shape. On it we find some good grade cattle, a flock of sheep numbering over 100, and some good horses. This farm is managed by Sumner Collins, who has worked it for money wages for the last year or two, and who, although not a farm owner, chooses to subscribe, pay for and read the MICHIGAN FARMER, that thereby he may more closely conserve the interests of his employer. What a contrast does this case present to me as I think of some that I meet who boast of their well-tilled acres, well filled barns and say that they can't afford it-but who read their neighbor's! I met one well-todo farmer who said he read the FARMER each week, by walking over to a friend's. five miles distant !! This speaks well for the character of the paper, but not for the character of the man.

James H. Hemingway lives just east of the village of Hadley, in a convenient and stylish two-story frame house, from which a splendid view is had of the little village and an expanse of surrounding country. Mr. H. has lived upon this farm of 166 acres for many years, and it is one that yields richly of fruits and cereals. In the way of stock we find some thoroughbred Shorthorns, a fine three year old Berkshire sow with a growing litter of pigs, a two-year-old full-bred Berkshire boar purchased from Mr. Tom Foster of Flint, and a fine seven year old Hambletonian mare of good color and size, with gait enough for a good roadster. D. A. Crampton has 240 acres in one

body in good location, upon which he is building a two-story frame house 16x30, 16x20 and 16x24, with cellar under all. In stock we saw a flock of 100 grade sheep and 2 ewes that he purchased from Vermont breeders. His buck sheared 204 lbs.; also a good bunch of grade cows.

Mr. Aaron Brigham owes 256 acres. upon which he settled in 1833. This farm is now managed by his son Henry, who demonstrates that he is equal to the curable disease. That day, we are happy control and working of it. Your corres pondent and his genial friend Mr. Hem ingway, were seated at a well-filled table (although the dinner hour Bovine Panacea, as thousands can testify. had been passed some time,) pre-As a preventive it will pay every farmer pared by Mrs. Henry Brigham, to which we did full justice, and were much pleased with her hospitality, after which we looked at a fine Shorthorn bull, two years old, of good color, shape and size. whose dam was from the herd of Phelps Brothers, of Washtenaw county. We also looked over three thoroughbred cows, one of them 4 years old and two 2 years old. He had just lost a thoroughbred cow that he had purchased from Sanborn's herd at Port Huron. This land is slightly rolling, has been fully cropped for many years, but less will be done in the future and more attention will then be given to stock

H. Palmerlee pointed out to us on his 107 acre farm the finest growth of wheat that we have seen in any field this year. He, by the way, is one of the most thorough farmers in the town, and all say he raises the largest and most sure crop year after year of any one.

A. J. Snook lives in a good frame house on 160 acres, which he finds plenty of time to keep thoroughly worked, to attend to the care of a good herd of Shorthorn cows, his sheep and horses, to keep his garden well hoed out, and to read the best agricultural journal in the west. He has a fine orchard, numberless trees of small fruits, pears, peaches, etc., and as we inhale the sweet perfume of plants indoors and out, we know that Mrs. St must feel and realize and live with the idea that it is not all the mission of a farmer's wife to delve and drudge. As we visit with her and eat a supper from her wellspread table, we revel in the idealistic fancy that the time will come when all farmers' wives will be imbued with the same notion, and have the privilege of

developing them. George W. Crampton, the supervisor of the township, kindly spent a day with us in the interest of your journal, and was well pleased to aid us in its circulation, knowing so well its value to every farmer. We find him living upon and caring for the same farm of 112 acres upon which he was born and always lived. It is only one mile north of the village, is beautifully situated and very productive. He was formerly much interested in sheep culture, but is now out of it, although he has a fondness for looking at a flock of sheep and will no doubt soon have another one. He has also a particularly fine fancy for Shorthorn stock, of which he has some that do him credit. Our thanks are here tendered him for his

many favors. We should have been pleased to have looked at the well bred stock of James McDougal and the sheep of Robert Stewart, but they were both absent.

full line of goods usually kept in a counmanaged by A. M. Tunison. The father here, having come in 1835. Their mother was the daughter of the late Oliver Davenport, who represents this district at Lansing.

We were much aided here in our enquiries by E. A. Willersdorff, a relative of this firm, and whose home is in was too limited to have him led out for Orange Co., New York. Thanks for his thorough inspection, but we liked his manly favors.

social profit and interest as neighbors, and feeling finally culminated in organizing the Hadley District Fair, and they will hold the 5th this fall, when your reporter has promised to be present. They own ten acres close by the village, have a good track, but offer no speed premiums, although money premiums for stock, etc.; have it well fenced, good sheds, substantial main hall, dining hall 24x120 feet, with Hon. Geo. Davenport for president, Geo W Crampton secretary, and an efficient and active board of directors.

N. Winship, of Elba, cheerfully showed us his flock of 50 well bred sheep, and pointed out to us the wether that sheared 20 lbs.; also a four-year-old red heifer of Durham and Devon cross that is a marvel of beauty, and also his herd of full bred Shorthorns and two grades. He has 116 acres on which there is a good house and barn, the latter 32x94, with 16 foot posts and 8 foot basement. The barn is painted, solid in its frame, and has two ventilators on the peak of its roof, with water convenient in barn supplied by windmill from a well at some distance.

Some hours were pleasantly passed with the Hon. John T. Rich, who although defeated in the last political campaign, retired with the proud consciousness of having served his constituents in this congressional district two years faithfully, honestly and well in the nation's legislative halls. He may well be proud of his record, and we should be pleased to see him again there. But he gracefully retired, and is now at home enjoying its comforts, breathing the pure air, and caring for his herd of thoroughbred cattle and his flock of fine wooled Merinos. As we walk around over his farm of 300 acres that lies so handsomely, that produces such barns full of hay and grain, look at his herd and flock, we almost envy him his lot. Mr. R. is known far and wide as a breeder, and his stock stand and rank so high, that we with our feeble abilities will not attempt to describe them. We could not however, pass his well known 12 year-old thoroughbred Shorthorn cow Florian without more than a passing glance. We have seen her familiar form at several fairs, where she has always been admired by countless thousands, and she has always returned home triumphant, with honors. She still retains her form and beauty, and two vears ago gave her owner a bull calf which would do credit to any herd, and excelling in some points, we think, the five-year old bull that has been doing previou at the State Agricultural form as which Mr. R. has lately purchased and brought home. It is true however, that

the latter is a fine animal both in color and size, weighing nearly 2,400 lbs. It took us nearly two hours to look over this herd, but we thoroughly enjoyed it. As we returned we notice that Mr. R. was making some needed improvements around his barns, having removed one from near the roadside back some distance and nearer the others. This barn has been raised sufficiently to give room below for a basement full size and nine feet high, which will be used exclusively for stock-stabling purposes. A large force of masons and carpenters were hastening it on to completion. We believe that Mr. R. will erect a larger and more stylish house for his own residence within a short time, although his present one is quite homelike and cheerful. How can

The Selby brothers showed us on their 160 farm, which is but slightly rolling, a handsome pair of young Black Bashaw roadsters, weighing about 2,200 lbs., that we call good, also a lot of grade and full blood sheep from Rich's flock.

amiable wife?

While in Lapeer township we called at the fine farm house and farm of 440 acres owned by William H. Louks, but found him absent at the village; however, we had the groom lead out the famous Percheron stallion Forrester, imported by M. W. Dunham and sold to Merrill, of Bay City, and by him to Mr. L. We find him in fine shape and almost faultless as regards form and action. His half sister, which was also led out, is a good specimen of this breed. We regretted the absence of the owner, as we much wished to look at the 40 and odd Percheron breeding mares which were running in his pasture fields, many with colts by their side, but the owner being absent and the heavy grass soaking wet with the last heavy rains, we deferred. However, many of them are said to be very fine, and as we met Mr. L. on his return home, he informed us that he had selected them himself with the utmost care and judgment, only taking those of good blood and with points that would be stamped upon their progeny. Many of them were purchased in the west, and are no doubt valuable as breeders. This is probably the largest farm that is de-

voted to such breeding in the State. We find J. P. Roberts, of Lapeer City, to be chock full of horse enthusiasm, and we cheerfully accept the invitation to ride behind his stallion Monogram. We Chicago market is lower for all pork products. had often heard of but had never seen Quotations in this market are as follows: him. He is of a rich chestnut color.

The Tunison Brothers are the leading and action, his every movement denoting merchants in this place. They carry a strength and muscular activity. He moves with dignity, head higher up than try store, are pleasing gentlemen to do any horse we have ever seen, but yet business with, and at the same time own graceful and sprightly. He was sired by one of the best 100 acre farms in this old Fearnaught, and traces back through vicinity; in fact it lies along one of the the best strains of blood. His sire was main roads in the village and is well particularly valuable in stamping upon his get many good qualities aside from their of these boys was one of the first settlers speed, and they always brought a high average price to their breeders. As we reach the stables we step in and look at the five year old stallion Fabe Chester, a son of Monogram, dam by Romeo Messenger. He is 16 hands high, compactly built, rich dark chestnut color, with one white hind foot and stripe in face. Our time appearance. Monogram has got some We must here call attention to the fact fine stock in this vicinity, for instance, that some four years ago, a few of the Mamie E. Wood, a two-year-old chestnut farmers in this town met together for filly with a well bred road mare for dam. is very large and rangy, and shows an each one of them exhibiting some stock open slashing gait with a promise to be or product, and each content if he a trotter. Her owner has refused \$250 for could carry off a ribbon. This interest her. Also the chestnut colt Conny, two years old in August, and bred and owned by J. Vosburg, is pronounced by good judges one of the finest in Michigan, we know his owner has refused \$400 for him; while several others have been raised and sold in this county for \$400 to \$1,000 each. We saw one two weeks old in the range that is a perfect beauty, and must develop into a valuable animal. These few instances that have come to my notice will, I think, stamp Monogram as a valuable sire, for if a trotter is not obtained you have a roadster of good size. color and strength, with beauty and style combined. ON THE WING.

Does the Moon Affect Pork and Peas?

BRUCE, July 2d, 1883. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I am a subscriber to your paper and vish my turn for a question or two 1st. Is the idea that pork is affected by the time of the moon in which it was killed a delusion, or is it founded on sci-entific principles? My pork fries down very small and I am told that this is the

2d. Why do peas sown at one time in the moon blossom continually and pro-duce nothing? Is it admitted that the phases of the moon do affect vegetation?

Respectfully,

O. C. WOOD.

Answer .- 1st. Pork cannot be affected by the moon, but can be by the quality of the food given to the hog. The more oily pork is (that is, the more lard), the greater will be the loss in cooking.

2d. The old superstition in regard to peas has been thoroughly exploded, and few farmers pay any attention to it. There are no "scientific principles" in volved in the matter at all. It was and is purely a superstition. Science is totally opposed to such ideas

THERE is one thing the heavy rains of this season have done, and that is they have drowned out those people who wanted the forests preserved for fear of drought. If cutting down the forests will decrease the rainfall, we have seen several farmers the past week who would be willing to spend a few days at that work.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice,

gophers. chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT, July 10, 1883. Flour.-Receipts for the week, 495 bu, agains 1.231 bu, last week, and the shipments were 3.175 bu. The demand for flour is more active, and under light receipts the market has been quite firm for the past few days. Prices are unchanged

	Quotations Jesterday were as follows:	
3	Roller process	7
	Winter wheats, city brands 4 90 @5 Winter wheat brands, country 4 75 @	Ò
,	Winter wheat brands, country 4 75 @	
	Winter patents 6 50 @6	7
	Minnesota brands 6 00 @6	9
	Minnesota patents 7 50 @8	o
	Rye flour@4	0
	Wheat The market opened dull yester	d

with no one seeming to want wheat at any price After dragging along for some time, reports of a sharp decline in Chicago caused a feeling of distrust among sellers, and prices were allowed o drop about 11/2c per bu on spot. Closing quotations here were as follows: No 1 white \$1 02; No. 2 do, 92c; No. 3 do, 751/c; No. 2 red, \$1 071/4; No. 3 re 1, 931/4c; rejected, 71c. In future quotations on the various deals were as follows: August, \$1 034; September, \$1 05%; October it be otherwise when it is made so agree-

Corn .- Market quiet. Sales yesterday were as able even to strangers by himself and ollows: Three cars No. 2 at 491/c, and a car at 481/2c; new mixed, twy cars at 46c per bu. Oats .- Heavy shipments and light receipts at

Chicago yesterday caused considerable strength in oats, and the demand here was quite active. Sales were as follows: No. 2 white, one car at 42c and one car to arrive at 41c per bu; No. 2 three cars at 39c per bu.

Feed.—Inactive and unsettled. Bran is nominal

at about \$12 25@12 50; coarse middlings \$13, and fine do \$16. Butter.-Market continues depressed, and 15@

16c ? In are the best quotations for finest of the eccipts; the lower grades are dull at 10@14. Creamery is steady at 19@20c # 1b. Cheese.-The market is steady, but rather dull. For choicest State 111/2c P B are the bes

Eggs.-Fresh are steady at 16@16%c. Beeswax .- Scarce and very firm; quotation are 28@30c per lb. Beans .- Quiet and steady. Picked, \$2 05@

gures, and 101/2011c for second quality.

10. Unpicked are nominal at \$1 20@1 50, Dried Apples.—Quiet at 8@814c P D, evaporat ed fruit, 15c, Honey.-Very quiet. Fine white comb is

noted at 15@16c; strained, 121/2c. Hops.-Nothing doing. From 35 to 40c ? 15 ould probably be obtained for choice. Onions .- Southern are quoted at \$4 25@4 50

er bbl.

Potatoes .- Old are dull at 25@30c per bu., with rload lots still lower. New potatoes are selling at \$2 25@2 50 per bbl.

Small Fruits.—Strawberries, \$4@5 per two ou crate; raspberries red, \$3 50 to 400 per 24 quart erate; black, \$10 to 12 00 per two bu stand. Vegetables.-Green onions, 25@30c per dozen

unches; new cabbages, per two dozen crate 2 25@2 50; lettuce, 40@50c; pie plant, 35@40c per lozen bunches; spinach, 40@45c per bu; cucumers,50@55c per dozen ; Mississippi tomatoes in one third boxes, \$1 25@1 50; peas, \$1@1 25 per bu; string beans, \$1 75@2; wax beans, \$2 25@2 25 per bu; summer squash, 60@65c per dozen and asparagus, 40c per doz. Provisions.—Market unchanged, but with

downward tendency. Lard is also weak. The

 Shoulders, per Ib
 9 @ 94/

 Choice bacon, per Ib
 12¼@ 12½

 Extra Mess beef, per bbl
 13 50 @

 Tallow, per Ib
 7 @ 7½

 Dried beef, per Ib
 15
 Tallow, per B.
Dried beef, per B. Hay .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: Monday.—14 loads: six at \$12; three at \$10; one at \$13, \$11 50, \$11, \$8 and \$7. Tuesday.—22 loads: six at \$11; four at \$10; two at \$13, \$12, \$11 50, \$10 50 and \$9; one at \$13 and \$12. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, July 7, 1888 The following were the receipts at these yards Battle Creek ... 159 Chelsea D., G. H. & M. R'y Williamston Total..... 126 CATTLE. The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yards

numbered 126 head, against 193 last week. There was a heavy run of western cattle and buyers dipped in pretty freely on them. Our readers seem to have taken our advice and are keeping their cattle at home. Put them in good cond tion and market them after the run of westerns is over and they will bring you remunerative prices. Good cattle to-day are fetching good prices here out the poorer grades are the ones that suffer most from the western competition. The atten-dance of buyers was rather light, but prices remained at about the same range as those of las week. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:	
Good to choice shipping steers\$5 50	@6 00
Fair shipping steers 5 00	@5 25
	@6 00
Fair butchers' steers 4 75	@5 00
	@5 25
	@4 25
	@4 50
Stockers 4 50	@4 25
Dunning sold Oberhoff 6 good butchers	' steers

Dunning sold Oberhoff 6 good butchers' steers and heifers av 1,050 lbs at \$5.50.

Wreford & Beck sold John Robinson 44 mixed westerns av 940 lbs at \$4.5.

Clark sold Sullivan 2 stockers and a thin cow av 955 lbs at \$4.

C Roe sold Burt Spencer 75 mixed western av 742 lbs at \$4.25, and 9 to John Robinson av 777 lbs at \$4.

742 lbs at \$4.25, and 9 to John Robinson av 777 lbs at \$4.
Wreford & Beck sold Reid 24 mixed westerns av 929 lbs at \$4.37½, and 17 av 944 lbs at \$4.60.
Mayhen sold Fairman 10 stockers av 740 lbs at \$4.50, and 4 av 592 lbs at \$4.
Oberhoff sold Henry 6 good butchers' steers av 1,028 lbs at \$5.50.
Plotts sold H Robinson a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 888 lbs at \$4.75.
Dunning sold Drake 8 stockers av 832 lbs at \$4.15.

4 15. C Roe sold John Robinson 22 mixed westerns av C Roe sold John Robinson 22 mixed westerns av 741 lbs at \$4 10, and 4 av 962 lbs at \$3 50.

Wreford & Beck sold McGee 25 mixed westerns av 813 lbs at \$4 50, and 26 av 824 lbs at \$3 65.

Judson sold Minock 3 stockers av 560 lbs at \$4.

Webb & Wreford sold Burt Spencer 49 mixed westerns av 740 lbs at \$4.25, and 23 av 818 lbs at \$4.30. Westerns av 40 108 at \$4 20, and 25 av 818 108 at \$4 30.

Judson sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 21 head of fair butchers' stock av 848 lbs at \$4 50, less \$5 on the lot.

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 274, against 247 last week. The market continues dull and prices weak. Thayer sold Fitzpatrick 86 av 101 lbs at \$4.25, and 73 av 87 lbs at \$4. Gifford sold Fitzpatrick 115 av 87 lbs at \$4.50.

Hogs. The offerings of hogs numbered 63, against 45 last week. The market here shows no change, prices ranging from \$5 50 to \$6 10 per hundred.

> King's Yards. Monday, July 9, 1883.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with 203 head of cattle on sale, and a good attendance of buyers. The demand was active to the extent of the supply at prices on fair to good cattle 15@25 cents per hundred higher than those at the Central Yards on Saturday. Poor grades sold at

Montgomery sold Hayes a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 709 lbs at \$4 60, and 4 thin ones to John Wreford av 640 lbs at \$4 25.

Green sold Marx 4 fair butchers' steers av 810 lbs at \$4 85.

Adams sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 6 head of corres butchers' stock av 555 lbs at \$25.

Admis soid John Koonson a mixed for of the dof coarse butchers' stock av 538 lbs at \$350, Jenny sold Kammon 6 thin butchers' cows av 943 lbs at \$4 20.

Oberhoff sold Knoch 5 good butchers' steers av 934 lbs at \$5 25, and 5 to Smith av 1,008 lbs at the same price.

Clark sold Stickel 2 halls av 660 lbs at \$2 77 Kalaher sold Baxter 2 fair butchers' 320 lbs at \$5.

Platt sold Stickel 3 fair butchers' steers av 810

Platt sold Stickel 3 fair butchers' steers av 810 lbs at \$4.75.
Sly sold Tucker 11 good butchers' steers and heifers av 1,143 lbs at \$5.25.
Clark sold McIntre a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 855 lbs at \$4.30.
McHugh sold Hersch 10 good butchers' steers av 1,012 lbs at \$5.25.
Platt sold Flieschman 3 thin butchers' heifers av 726 lbs at \$4.25, and 3 coarse cows av 1,033 lbs at \$3.75.

\$3.75.

Montgomery sold Baxter 2 good butchers' steers av 980 lbs at \$5.50, and 2 to Genther av 1,035 lbs at ne same price. McHugh sold Petz 7 good butchers' steers av

Sly sold Hanley 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,130 Sty sour maney 1 and 1 lbs at \$5.

Purdy sold Meyers a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$4 50.

Oberhoff sold Sullivan 2 good butchers' steers av 890 lbs at \$5 35.

Goodworth sold Heutter 3 good butchers' steers

Goodworth sold Heutter 3 good butchers' steers ave 933 lbs at \$5.40.

Freeman sold Stucker a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 700 lbs at \$3.85, and 4 fair ones to Smith av 730 lbs at \$4.40.

Jenny sold Purdy 5 stockers av 578 lbs at \$4.10.

Goodworth sold Sullivan 3 fair butchers' steers av 910 lbs at \$5.12½.

Sly sold Andrews 5 fair butchers' steers av 1,006 lbs at \$4.90.

Purdy sold Voight a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 646 lbs at \$4. SHEEP. Platt sold Fitzpatrick 33 av 92 lbs at \$4 25. Kalaher sold Morey 60 av 68 lbs at \$3 87½. Adams sold Morey 51 av 90 lbs at \$4. Clark sold Fitzpatrick 54 av 85 lbs at \$3 75.

Buffalo

CATTLE-Receipts, 10,795, against 12,699 the provious week. The market opened up on Monday with 235 car loads of cattle on sale, and a good demand at firm prices, to a shade higher than at \$5 871/2@6, but the bulk of shippers went at \$4 50@5 70. Tuesday there were no fresh arrivals and the market ruled firm with all sold. For the first week this season no sales of Michigan cattle were reported. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves--Graded steers weigh-

Yesterday July 6th the market was active at a

Yesterday July 5th the market was active at a shade lower prices.

SHEER.—Receipts, 31,200, against 40,000 the previous week. On Monday the offerings of sheep was mo erate, but the market opened dull and weak. The reports from the east were unfavorable and shippers were out of the market. The receipts on Tuesday were all consigned through the offerings consisting of those held over from Monday, prices were again weak and at the close quite a number were unsold. Common to fair 70 to 80 lb sheep sold at \$3 25@375; fair to good 80 to 90 lb, \$3 90.44 40; 90 to 100 lb, \$440.5; 100 to 120 lb, \$5.50 50. We note sales of 171 Michigan sheep av 116 lbs at \$5 75; 51 av 82 lbs at \$4 25, and 127 av 108 lbs at \$5 40. Yesterday July 9th the market was dull and weak.

Hoss.—Receipts, 20,355 against 19,875, the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 60 car loads on sale, and a fair demand Prices were a shade higher than at the close of the previous week. On Tuesday the offerings were hardly enough to establish prices. Good to choice

Yorkers sold at \$6 25@6 30; fair to good light mixed, \$6 15@6 20; medium grades fair to choice. \$6 33@6 45; good to extra heavy, \$6 40@6 50; skirs and culls, \$4 50@5 50. Pigs, common to choice, \$5 90@6 10. Yesterday July 9th the market opened active, but closed weak, with no change in prices.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 29,105, against 36,173 last \$12 00.
Thursday.—18 loads: six at \$12; four at \$12 50; three at \$11 50 and \$11; one at \$13 and \$10.
Friday.—29 loads: nine at \$12; five at \$11 50; four at \$11; three at \$12 50; two at \$13, \$10 50 and \$10; one at \$9 50 and \$8.

Saturday.—19 loads: five at \$13; four at \$12; three at \$11; one at \$175, \$11 50 \$10 50, \$9, \$8 and \$10; three at \$11; one at \$11 75, \$11 50 \$10 50, \$9, \$8 and \$10; three at \$11; one at \$11 75, \$11 50 \$10 50, \$9, \$8 and \$10; three at \$11; one at \$11 75, \$11 50 \$10 50, \$9, \$8 and \$10; three at \$11; one at \$11 75, \$11 50 \$10 50, \$9, \$8 and \$10; three at \$11; one at \$11 75, \$11 50 \$10 50, \$9, \$8 and \$10; three at \$11; three at \$11; one at \$11 75, \$11 50 \$10 50, \$9, \$8 and \$10; three at \$11; three at \$11 75, \$11 50 \$10 50, \$9, \$8 and \$10; three at \$11; three at \$11 75, \$11 50 \$10 50, \$9, \$8 and \$10; three at \$11; three at \$11 75, \$11 50 \$10 50, \$9, \$8 and \$10; three at \$11 75, \$11 50 \$10 50, \$9, \$10 50; three at \$11 75, \$11 50 \$10 50, \$9, \$10 50; three at \$10 50, \$10 50; three at \$10 50; thre ing from 10 to 15 cents. Sales were made at \$4 50 for common lots to \$5 871/2 for extra grades. Inferior to good fat cows sold at \$2 70@4 371/2 up to \$4 75, for good mixed. On Tuesday there was a better feeling in the market, the decline of Monday was regained, and this was followed on Friday by another advance of 5@10 cents. The market on Saturday continued steady and firm, closing a QUOTATIONS:

Veals—Per 100 lbs. 3.75 @7.25

Hoos.—Reccipts, 73,272, against 85,372 last week. Shipments, 22,332. At the opening of the market on Monday there was 24,000 hogs on sale. On change a drop took place in pork products and this caused a decline in hogs. Poor to prime light sold at \$5,60@ 15; poor to good mixed, \$5,50@5 85; inferior to extra heavy, \$5,85@6 15, with skips and culls at \$4@5 40. There was another dull market on Tuesday and prices declined 10 cents per hundred. There was a change for the better in the hog trade on Wednesday, the market ruling active at an advance of 5@10 cents, and again on Thursday sellers succeeded in adding another 5 cents to the price. The reccipts were light on Friday and prices were again higher for desirable lots. On Saturday trade was steady and a good clearance effected, with poor to prime light selling at \$5.75 @6.35; poor to good mixed, \$5.60@5 90, and poor to extra heavy at \$5.80@6 35. Skips and culls sold at \$4@5.50.

Sparkling Eyes,

Rosy cheeks, and clear complexion only accom pany good health. Parker's Ginger Tonic, better than anything, makes pure, rich blood, and brings health, joyous spirits, strength and beauty. Ladies, try it.-Bazar.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Milk Fever in Cows.

PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S **BOVINE PANACEA**



The only sure cure for Milk Fever in cows. It is also a Panacca for all diseases of a febrile charac-ter in eattle, when given as directed. Sold by druggists. Price, \$1 00 per package; 20 doses.

PROF. R. JENNINGS E-vinco Liniment,



GENERAL COMMISSION. - IN -

FRUIT AND PRODUCE. 100 South Water Street. ap3eowly Chicago, Ill

Salt in Agriculture. STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 8, 1879.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 8, 4079.

E. S. Fitch, Bay City, Mich.

DEAR SIR:—The specimen of Refuse Salt you forwarded me from Bay City has been analyzed and gives the following result:

Chloride of Sodium 87.74 per cent.

Chloride of Potassium 2.49

Sulphate of Lime 1.65

Carbonate of Lime 400

Carbonate of Magnesia 35

Oxide of Iron 57

Water 6.88

99.91

Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Cbloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two and a half per cent. of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby aithough less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potabs, lime and magnesia, which are all valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, Prof Chemistry, Agricultural College Prof Chemistry, Agrica

E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City



well to show up. Addr P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y. 12Seowly

TARMERS! Send 25 cts, in stamps for a copy of FISHER'S GRA N TABLES, showing the value of different kindslof grain in bushels and pounds at a given price from 10 cts to two dollars (\$2) per bushel, together with a complete ready reckoner, showing the price of any article or pound from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of a cent and upwards; also a table of wags a and board, interest, rent, hay table, busi ness laws, etc.

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Michigan Central R. R. Depot foot of Fourth street. Ticket effices, 154 Jefferson ave., and Depot. All trairs arrive and depart on Depart on Detroit time. Leave. going west Chicago Time. \$1.0 a m *6.35 p m *6.50 p m *12.10 a m *10.20 a m *8.50 a m \$6.40 a m GRAND RAPIDS TRAINS. Fast Express

*9.55 a m *4.25 p m §10.10 p m Day Express.
Grand Rapids Express.
Night Express. SAGINAW AND BAY SITY TRAINS. Bay City & Sag. Exp...
Marquette & Mackinaw
Marquett & Mac'w. Ex.
Night Express..... \$5.20 p m †11.20 p m TOLEDO TRAINS. Cincinnati Express... St.L. Cin, Clev. and Col Grosse Isle Accom'tion. Cincinnati Express... *9.60 a m §3.45 p m *5.00 p m §7.05 p m

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Fast Day Express.....
New York & Boston Ex
Limited Express..... §7.10 a m \$12.35 p m *8.00 p m \$1.10 a m

§Daily. *Except Sundays. †Except Carlo Control Except Mondays. CHAS. A. WARREN, City P. & T. Agt. June 10, 1888. Detroit, Mich. Chicago, Ill. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH-Cincinnati, Colum's and

7 40 am 9 20 am

7 50 pm The 7 50 p m train will arrive, and the 3 45 p m train depart from the Fourth street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brash street depot. Daily except Sunday.

Up-town ticket office No. 154 Jefferson Avenue

Cleve. Express.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL. Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot.

All Trains run on Detroit Time. Bay City & Saginaw Mail. *11:40 a m
Bay City & Ludington Exp *4:15 p m
Bay City & Saginaw Exp . *10:30 p m
Bay City & Ludington Exp *8:30 a m
*11:55 p m Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car

on Day Trains. *Daily except Sundays †Daily. C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt. WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R. Depot foot of Twelfth Street. Trains run on Chicago time.

Leave. Leave. Arriva.

Indianapolis Express. *7.00 am *6.50 pm Ind. and St. Louis Exp. *3.30 pm *12.65 pm 12.65 pm

Trains leave Fourth Street depot, via To a do, Detroit time: *8.40 am; ‡3.25 pm; ‡6.45 pm.

Trains arrive at Fourth St. Depot from Toledo at *7.30 pm; ‡12.10 pm and ‡12.40 am.

† Daily. *Expent Sunday

t Daily. * Except Sunday. Pullman sleeper through to Indianapolis and

Ouisville,
City Ticket Office 167 Jefferson Avenue.
A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, City Ticke
FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MIL-June 25th, 1883. Trains leave and arrive at Brush Street depoi, Detroit time, as follows:
Trains Leave—
Express at 7.29 A. M. for Sayiraw and Bay City.
Mail at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Milwaukee.

Haven and Milwaukee. Grand Rapids Express at 6:30 P. M. Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids and Grand Haven. Sleeping car attached. Trains Arrive... and Grand Haven.
Trains Arrive—
Through Mail at 5:20 p. M.
Detroit Express at 12:15 p. M.
Night Express at 10:20 p. M.
Holly Express at 8:30 A. M.
T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

DETROIT, MACKINAW & MARQUETTE RAILFOAD.

June 10th, 1883. Pioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. STATIONS. Au Train 1 15 p.m. McMillan Newberry .Lapeer ..Port Hu Saginaw City Jackson. 4 35 5 20 Via G. R. & I. R. R. 11 00 "Grand Rapids..... Lansing......

Connections are made at St. Ignace with: The Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit and all points in Michigan and in the east, south and southeast. Trains leave Mackinaw City 8 50 a.m. southeast. Trains leave Mackinaw City 8 50 a.m. and 9 50 p. m. The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. for Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne and the South and East. Leaving Mackinaw City at 9 50 p. m. Connections made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Districts.

Trains daily except Sunday.

D. McCOOL,

Gen'l Sup't.,

Marquette, Mich.

Marquette, Mich.

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SCOTCH PLOWS. Huntington pattern; and old country farmers. Also Chilled and Steel Plows, wood and iron beam. THRES RIVERS PLOW CO., Three Rivers, Mich.

JOHNSTO1 VOLU

Agricultural.—Farm Worl Barry Cound About Grass Cow—The Pencil Sketcl Veterinary.-M Sires and Sm Horse Matter Farmer's Hor

The Farm.—Sa fornia and a Proper Time Agricultural Litems...... Horticultural.-berry-Singul berry Borer-Horticultural Apiarian.-Hiv Poetry.—In the Miscellaneous.—Acadians—Un ufacture of l ders—The Or Porkopolis... Jocoserie of Westerner Se Chaff..... Household.—A
Young—Use
Hints.....
Editorial.—Wh
Products—We
Crop Report,
News Summar
Foreign

AN OAKL The Merino

Highland-

In this issu

the stock ra Banker, own Highland, Oa breeders in This ram is a and is well u known Vern Pony (777), 8 Moore of Sho ewe by the was sired by Tottingham (ham (40). T inson owe by Old Ethan (67 a fine stock ra good satisfact stitution. W

some respects

ed it. consiste

and there wer

He laid the

Mr. Bambe

ourchases of E. Bush and mont, and the the flocks of Stickney, J. A. Chapman. were bred by ber of others Stickney. H J. T. Wright one year old, lamb, average of excellent o pled and good the ewes shea very nice ewe E. Caswell ev another ewe l inches in leng The ewes stru well cared for

looked well, a ones that were Of the rams referred to ab bred by A. C three years ol dam A. Chap bred by S. While there n raised against average well ity of his lam

valuable cross

Another ran also by Cente Jr., 215, he by by Sanford & inson (39), b tennial's dam Sanford & Gil that has not in to his prepote Chapman's A. Chapman's bred by G. A. (494).

These rams

ing in his floc number of year bred by himse style and had yearlings aver the two-yearof these fleece light for the b of delaine wo

year-old and 1 average of 20

year-olds, Mr. head for the s G. Markham proof that the critical judges resent Michig between who breeders we he portant trade